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(54) Title: **HAPLOTYPES OF THE CYP3A5 GENE**

(57) Abstract: Novel genetic variants of the Cytochrome P450, Subfamily IIIA, Polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene are described. Various genotypes, haplotypes, and haplotype pairs that exist in the general United States population are disclosed for the CYP3A5 gene. Compositions and methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping the CYP3A5 gene in an individual are also disclosed. Polynucleotides defined by the haplotypes disclosed herein are also described.

WO 02/46209 A2

HAPLOTYPES OF THE CYP3A5 GENE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/288,470 filed
5 May 3, 2001 and U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/254,367 filed December 8, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to variation in genes that encode pharmaceutically-important proteins.
In particular, this invention provides genetic variants of the human cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA,
10 polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene and methods for identifying which variant(s) of this gene is/are
possessed by an individual.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Current methods for identifying pharmaceuticals to treat disease often start by identifying,
15 cloning, and expressing an important target protein related to the disease. A determination of whether
an agonist or antagonist is needed to produce an effect that may benefit a patient with the disease is
then made. Then, vast numbers of compounds are screened against the target protein to find new
potential drugs. The desired outcome of this process is a lead compound that is specific for the target,
thereby reducing the incidence of the undesired side effects usually caused by activity at non-intended
20 targets. The lead compound identified in this screening process then undergoes further *in vitro* and *in vivo*
testing to determine its absorption, disposition, metabolism and toxicological profiles. Typically,
this testing involves use of cell lines and animal models with limited, if any, genetic diversity.

What this approach fails to consider, however, is that natural genetic variability exists between
individuals in any and every population with respect to pharmaceutically-important proteins, including
25 the protein targets of candidate drugs, the enzymes that metabolize these drugs and the proteins whose
activity is modulated by such drug targets. Subtle alteration(s) in the primary nucleotide sequence of a
gene encoding a pharmaceutically-important protein may be manifested as significant variation in
expression, structure and/or function of the protein. Such alterations may explain the relatively high
degree of uncertainty inherent in the treatment of individuals with a drug whose design is based upon a
30 single representative example of the target or enzyme(s) involved in metabolizing the drug. For
example, it is well-established that some drugs frequently have lower efficacy in some individuals
than others, which means such individuals and their physicians must weigh the possible benefit of a
larger dosage against a greater risk of side effects. Also, there is significant variation in how well
people metabolize drugs and other exogenous chemicals, resulting in substantial interindividual
35 variation in the toxicity and/or efficacy of such exogenous substances (Evans et al., 1999, *Science*
286:487-491). This variability in efficacy or toxicity of a drug in genetically-diverse patients makes
many drugs ineffective or even dangerous in certain groups of the population, leading to the failure of

such drugs in clinical trials or their early withdrawal from the market even though they could be highly beneficial for other groups in the population. This problem significantly increases the time and cost of drug discovery and development, which is a matter of great public concern.

It is well-recognized by pharmaceutical scientists that considering the impact of the genetic variability of pharmaceutically-important proteins in the early phases of drug discovery and development is likely to reduce the failure rate of candidate and approved drugs (Marshall A 1997 *Nature Biotech* 15:1249-52; Kleyn PW et al. 1998 *Science* 281: 1820-21; Kola I 1999 *Curr Opin Biotech* 10:589-92; Hill AVS et al. 1999 in *Evolution in Health and Disease* Stearns SS (Ed.) Oxford University Press, New York, pp 62-76; Meyer U.A. 1999 in *Evolution in Health and Disease* Stearns SS (Ed.) Oxford University Press, New York, pp 41-49; Kalow W et al. 1999 *Clin. Pharm. Therap.* 66:445-7; Marshall, B 1999 *Science* 284:406-7; Judson R et al. 2000 *Pharmacogenomics* 1:1-12; Roses AD 2000 *Nature* 405:857-65). However, in practice this has been difficult to do, in large part because of the time and cost required for discovering the amount of genetic variation that exists in the population (Chakravarti A 1998 *Nature Genet* 19:216-7; Wang DG et al 1998 *Science* 280:1077-82; Chakravarti A 1999 *Nat Genet* 21:56-60 (suppl); Stephens JC 1999 *Mol. Diagnosis* 4:309-317; Kwok PY and Gu S 1999 *Mol. Med. Today* 5:538-43; Davidson S 2000 *Nature Biotech* 18:1134-5).

The standard for measuring genetic variation among individuals is the haplotype, which is the ordered combination of polymorphisms in the sequence of each form of a gene that exists in the population. Because haplotypes represent the variation across each form of a gene, they provide a more accurate and reliable measurement of genetic variation than individual polymorphisms. For example, while specific variations in gene sequences have been associated with a particular phenotype such as disease susceptibility (Roses AD *supra*; Ulbrecht M et al. 2000 *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 161: 469-74) and drug response (Wolfe CR et al. 2000 *BMJ* 320:987-90; Dahl BS 1997 *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 96 (Suppl 391): 14-21), in many other cases an individual polymorphism may be found in a variety of genomic backgrounds, i.e., different haplotypes, and therefore shows no definitive coupling between the polymorphism and the causative site for the phenotype (Clark AG et al. 1998 *Am J Hum Genet* 63:595-612; Ulbrecht M et al. 2000 *supra*; Drysdale et al. 2000 *PNAS* 97:10483-10488). Thus, there is an unmet need in the pharmaceutical industry for information on what haplotypes exist in the population for pharmaceutically-important genes. Such haplotype information would be useful in improving the efficiency and output of several steps in the drug discovery and development process, including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase clinical trials (Marshall et al., *supra*).

One pharmaceutically-important gene involved in the metabolism of drugs is the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene or its encoded product. CYP3A5 is an enzyme that belongs to the cytochrome P450 family, a group of heme-thiolate monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids, lipids and xenobiotics. CYP3A enzymes are involved in an NADPH-dependent electron transport pathway, are

the most abundantly expressed cytochrome P450 enzymes in the liver, and are responsible for the metabolism of over 50% of all clinically used drugs (Paulussen et al., *Pharmacogenetics* 2000, 10(5):415-24 2000). CYP3A5 localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and its expression is induced by glucocorticoids and some pharmacological agents (NCBI Locus Link: Locus ID#1577). The expression and activity of CYP3A5 shows wide interindividual variation, influencing both drug response and disease susceptibility.

By screening a liver cDNA library with CYP3A4 as probe, Aoyama et al. (*J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 10388-10395, 1989) isolated a cDNA encoding CYP3A5. Immunoblot analysis of liver microsomes showed that CYP3A5 is expressed as a 52.5-kD protein, whereas CYP3A4 migrates as a 52.0-kD protein. The CYP3A5 protein was shown to share an 85% sequence similarity with CYP3A4. Analysis of enzymatic activity revealed that CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 have overlapping substrate specificity with minor differences in the metabolism of steroids and drug substrates.

The cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 gene is located on chromosome 7q21.1 and contains 13 exons that encode a 502 amino acid protein. A reference sequence for the CYP3A5 gene is shown in the contiguous lines of Figure 1 (Genaissance Reference No. 1225874; SEQ ID NO: 1). Reference sequences for the coding sequence (GenBank Accession No. NM_000777.1) and protein are shown in Figures 2 (SEQ ID NO: 2) and 3 (SEQ ID NO: 3), respectively.

Several polymorphisms of the CYP3A5 gene have been previously identified. These single nucleotide polymorphisms correspond to the sites named PS3, PS4, PS15, and PS25 herein. Specifically, the variation which corresponds to PS3 consists of a guanine or adenine at nucleotide position 3927 in Figure 1 (Kuehl et al., *Nat Genet* 2001, 27(4):383-91). The presence of the CYP3A5*1C allele, which corresponds to PS4, consists of a cytosine or thymine at nucleotide position 3939 in Figure 1 and is associated with high levels of active CYP3A5 (Kuehl et al., *supra*). Kuehl et al. (*supra*) also demonstrated that polymorphisms in the CYP3A5 gene, designated CYP3A5*3 and CYP3A5*6, result in splice variants and protein truncation. The CYP3A5*6 allele corresponds to PS15 and consists of a guanine or adenine at nucleotide position 18697 in Figure 1. The variation which corresponds to PS25 consists of a thymine or cytosine at nucleotide position 35618 in Figure 1 (NCBI SNP ID: rs15524). As a result of the CYP3A5*3 and CYP3A5*6 polymorphisms, CYP3A5 fails to accumulate in tissues of some people. All Caucasian individuals and most African Americans homozygous (-/-) for CYP3A5*3 had CYP3A5 protein levels less than 21 pmol/mg of protein. However, the presence of at least one CYP3A5*1 allele resulted in CYP3A5 levels ranging from 21-202 pmol/mg of protein (Kuehl et al., *supra*). The polymorphic distribution of the CYP3A5*1 allele indicates that relatively high levels of metabolically active CYP3A5 are expressed by an estimated 30% of Caucasians, 30% of Japanese, 30% of Mexicans, 40% of Chinese, and more than 50% of African Americans, Pacific Islanders, Southeast Asians, and Southwestern American Indians. Since CYP3A5 represents 50% of total hepatic CYP3A content, it may be the most important

genetic contributor to interindividual and interracial differences in CYP3A-dependent drug clearance and in responses to many medicines (Kuehl et al., *supra*).

Because of the potential for variation in the CYP3A5 gene to affect the expression and function of the encoded protein, it would be useful to know whether additional polymorphisms exist in the CYP3A5 gene, as well as how such polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. Such information could be applied for studying the biological function of CYP3A5 as well as in identifying drugs targeting this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal expression or function.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the inventors herein have discovered 21 novel polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene. These polymorphic sites (PS) correspond to the following nucleotide positions in Figure 1:

3633 (PS1), 3747 (PS2), 3998 (PS5), 7657 (PS6), 7717 (PS7), 7830 (PS8), 9523 (PS9), 11189 (PS10), 11214 (PS11), 11310 (PS12), 16830 (PS13), 17383 (PS14), 18727 (PS16), 18787 (PS17), 19755

(PS18), 19806 (PS19), 20065 (PS20), 21170 (PS21), 31057 (PS22), 33640 (PS23) and 35506 (PS24).

The polymorphisms at these sites are adenine or guanine at PS1, cytosine or guanine at PS2, adenine or cytosine at PS5, thymine or cytosine at PS6, cytosine or thymine at PS7, guanine or adenine at PS8, thymine or adenine at PS9, cytosine or adenine at PS10, cytosine or thymine at PS11, cytosine or adenine at PS12, cytosine or thymine at PS13, guanine or adenine at PS14, adenine or guanine at PS16, cytosine or thymine at PS17, cytosine or thymine at PS18, thymine or cytosine at PS19, adenine or cytosine at PS20, guanine or thymine at PS21, adenine or guanine at PS22, guanine or adenine at PS23 and thymine or cytosine at PS24. In addition, the inventors have determined the identity of the alleles at these sites, as well as at the previously identified sites at nucleotide positions 3927 (PS3), 3939 (PS4), 18697 (PS15) and 35618 (PS25), in a human reference population of 79 unrelated

individuals self-identified as belonging to one of four major population groups: African descent, Asian, Caucasian and Hispanic/Latino. From this information, the inventors deduced a set of haplotypes and haplotype pairs for PS1-PS25 in the CYP3A5 gene, which are shown below in Tables 5 and 4, respectively. Each of these CYP3A5 haplotypes constitutes a code that defines the variant nucleotides that exist in the human population at this set of polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene.

Thus each CYP3A5 haplotype also represents a naturally-occurring isoform (also referred to herein as an "isogene") of the CYP3A5 gene. The frequency of each haplotype and haplotype pair within the total reference population and within each of the four major population groups included in the reference population was also determined.

Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides a method, composition and kit for genotyping the CYP3A5 gene in an individual. The genotyping method comprises identifying the nucleotide pair that is present at one or more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20,

PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24 in both copies of the CYP3A5 gene from the individual. A genotyping composition of the invention comprises an oligonucleotide probe or primer which is designed to specifically hybridize to a target region containing, or adjacent to, one of these novel CYP3A5 polymorphic sites. A genotyping kit of the invention comprises a set of oligonucleotides designed to genotype each of these novel CYP3A5 polymorphic sites. In a preferred embodiment, the genotyping kit comprises a set of oligonucleotides designed to genotype each of PS1-PS25. The genotyping method, composition, and kit are useful in determining whether an individual has one of the haplotypes in Table 5 below or has one of the haplotype pairs in Table 4 below.

The invention also provides a method for haplotyping the CYP3A5 gene in an individual. In one embodiment, the haplotyping method comprises determining, for one copy of the CYP3A5 gene, the identity of the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24. In another embodiment, the haplotyping method comprises determining whether one copy of the individual's CYP3A5 gene is defined by one of the CYP3A5 haplotypes shown in Table 5, below, or a sub-haplotype thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the haplotyping method comprises determining whether both copies of the individual's CYP3A5 gene are defined by one of the CYP3A5 haplotype pairs shown in Table 4 below, or a sub-haplotype pair thereof. Establishing the CYP3A5 haplotype or haplotype pair of an individual is useful for improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with CYP3A5 activity, e.g., drug metabolizing disorders.

For example, the haplotyping method can be used by the pharmaceutical research scientist to validate CYP3A5 as a candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with CYP3A5 activity. Determining for a particular population the frequency of one or more of the individual CYP3A5 haplotypes or haplotype pairs described herein will facilitate a decision on whether to pursue CYP3A5 as a target for treating the specific disease of interest. In particular, if variable CYP3A5 activity is associated with the disease, then one or more CYP3A5 haplotypes or haplotype pairs will be found at a higher frequency in disease cohorts than in appropriately genetically matched controls. Conversely, if each of the observed CYP3A5 haplotypes are of similar frequencies in the disease and control groups, then it may be inferred that variable CYP3A5 activity has little, if any, involvement with that disease. In either case, the pharmaceutical research scientist can, without *a priori* knowledge as to the phenotypic effect of any CYP3A5 haplotype or haplotype pair, apply the information derived from detecting CYP3A5 haplotypes in an individual to decide whether modulating CYP3A5 activity would be useful in treating the disease.

The claimed invention is also useful in screening for compounds targeting CYP3A5 to treat a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with CYP3A5 activity. For example, detecting which of the CYP3A5 haplotypes or haplotype pairs disclosed herein are present in individual members of a population with the specific disease of interest enables the pharmaceutical scientist to

screen for a compound(s) that displays the highest desired agonist or antagonist activity for each of the CYP3A5 isoforms present in the disease population, or for only the most frequent CYP3A5 isoforms present in the disease population. Thus, without requiring any *a priori* knowledge of the phenotypic effect of any particular CYP3A5 haplotype or haplotype pair, the claimed haplotyping method
5 provides the scientist with a tool to identify lead compounds that are more likely to show efficacy in clinical trials.

Haplotyping the CYP3A5 gene in an individual is also useful to control for genetically-based bias in the design of candidate drugs that target or are metabolized by CYP3A5. For example, for a lead compound that is metabolized by CYP3A5, the pharmaceutical scientist of ordinary skill would
10 be concerned that a favorable efficacy and/or side effect profile shown in a Phase II or Phase III trial may not be replicated in the general population if a higher (or lower) percentage of patients in the treatment group, compared to the general population, have a form of the CYP3A5 gene that makes them genetically predisposed to metabolize the drug more efficiently than patients with other forms of the CYP3A5 gene. Similarly, this pharmaceutical scientist would recognize the potential for bias in
15 the results of a Phase II or Phase III clinical trial of a drug targeting CYP3A5 that could be introduced if individuals whose CYP3A5 gene structure makes them genetically predisposed to respond well to the drug are present in a higher (or lower) frequency in the treatment group than in the control group (Bacanu et al., 2000, *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 66:1933-44; Pritchard et al., 2000, *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 67: 170-81).

The pharmaceutical scientist can immediately reduce this potential for genetically-base bias in the results of clinical trials of drugs metabolized by or targeting CYP3A5 by practicing the claimed invention. In particular, by determining which of the CYP3A5 haplotypes disclosed herein are present in individuals recruited to participate in a clinical trial of a drug metabolized by or targeting CYP3A5, the pharmaceutical scientist can then assign that individual to the treatment or control group as
25 appropriate to ensure that approximately equal frequencies of different CYP3A5 haplotypes (or haplotype pairs) are represented in the two groups and/or the frequencies of different CYP3A5 haplotypes or haplotype pairs are similar to the frequencies in the general population. Thus, by practicing the claimed invention, the pharmaceutical scientist can more confidently rely on the information learned from the trial, without first determining the phenotypic effect of any CYP3A5
30 haplotype or haplotype pair.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for identifying an association between a trait and a CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair for one or more of the novel polymorphic sites described herein. The method comprises comparing the frequency of the CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the
35 CYP3A5 genotype or haplotype in a reference population. A higher frequency of the CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair in the trait population than in the reference population indicates the trait is associated with the CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair. In preferred

embodiments, the trait is susceptibility to a disease, severity of a disease, the staging of a disease or response to a drug. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the CYP3A5 haplotype is selected from the haplotypes shown in Table 5, or a sub-haplotype thereof. Such methods have applicability in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments for drug metabolizing disorders.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention provides an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the CYP3A5 gene or a fragment thereof. The reference sequence comprises the contiguous sequences shown in Figure 1 and the polymorphic variant comprises at least one polymorphism selected from the group consisting of guanine at PS1, guanine at PS2, cytosine at PS5, cytosine at PS6, thymine at PS7, adenine at PS8, adenine at PS9, adenine at PS10, thymine at PS11, adenine at PS12, thymine at PS13, adenine at PS14; guanine at PS16, thymine at PS17, thymine at PS18, cytosine at PS19, cytosine at PS20, thymine at PS21, guanine at PS22, adenine at PS23 and cytosine at PS24. In a preferred embodiment, the polymorphic variant comprises one or more additional polymorphisms selected from the group consisting of adenine at PS3, thymine at PS4, adenine at PS15 and cytosine at PS25.

15 A particularly preferred polymorphic variant is an isogene of the CYP3A5 gene. A CYP3A5 isogene of the invention comprises adenine or guanine at PS1, cytosine or guanine at PS2, guanine or adenine at PS3, cytosine or thymine at PS4, adenine or cytosine at PS5, thymine or cytosine at PS6, cytosine or thymine at PS7, guanine or adenine at PS8, thymine or adenine at PS9, cytosine or adenine at PS10, cytosine or thymine at PS11, cytosine or adenine at PS12, cytosine or thymine at PS13, guanine or adenine at PS14, guanine or adenine at PS15, adenine or guanine at PS16, cytosine or thymine at PS17, cytosine or thymine at PS18, thymine or cytosine at PS19, adenine or cytosine at PS20, guanine or thymine at PS21, adenine or guanine at PS22, guanine or adenine at PS23, thymine or cytosine at PS24 and thymine or cytosine at PS25. The invention also provides a collection of CYP3A5 isogenes, referred to herein as a CYP3A5 genome anthology.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides a polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for a CYP3A5 cDNA or a fragment thereof. The reference sequence comprises SEQ ID NO:2 (Fig.2) and the polymorphic cDNA comprises at least one polymorphism selected from the group consisting of thymine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 88, adenine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 299 and guanine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 654. In a preferred embodiment, the polymorphic variant comprises an additional polymorphism of adenine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 624. A particularly preferred polymorphic cDNA variant comprises the coding sequence of a CYP3A5 isogene defined by haplotypes 2, 5, 7-8, 18-19, and 21.

35 Polynucleotides complementary to these CYP3A5 genomic and cDNA variants are also provided by the invention. It is believed that polymorphic variants of the CYP3A5 gene will be useful in studying the expression and function of CYP3A5, and in expressing CYP3A5 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CYP3A5 activity.

In other embodiments, the invention provides a recombinant expression vector comprising one

of the polymorphic genomic and cDNA variants operably linked to expression regulatory elements as well as a recombinant host cell transformed or transfected with the expression vector. The recombinant vector and host cell may be used to express CYP3A5 for protein structure analysis and drug binding studies.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a polypeptide comprising a polymorphic variant of a reference amino acid sequence for the CYP3A5 protein. The reference amino acid sequence comprises SEQ ID NO:3 (Fig.3) and the polymorphic variant comprises at least one variant amino acid selected from the group consisting of tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 30 and tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 100. A polymorphic variant of CYP3A5 is useful in studying the effect of the variation on the biological activity of CYP3A5 as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs to CYP3A5, or studying the enzymatic properties of such CYP3A5 variants using these candidate drugs as substrates. Herein, the term drug refers to a candidate drug or any of its metabolic derivatives.

The present invention also provides antibodies that recognize and bind to the above polymorphic CYP3A5 protein variant. Such antibodies can be utilized in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic methods.

The present invention also provides nonhuman transgenic animals comprising one or more of the CYP3A5 polymorphic genomic variants described herein and methods for producing such animals. The transgenic animals are useful for studying expression of the CYP3A5 isogenes *in vivo*, for *in vivo* screening and testing of drugs targeted against CYP3A5 protein, and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for drug metabolizing disorders in a biological system.

The present invention also provides a computer system for storing and displaying polymorphism data determined for the CYP3A5 gene. The computer system comprises a computer processing unit; a display; and a database containing the polymorphism data. The polymorphism data includes one or more of the following: the polymorphisms, the genotypes, the haplotypes, and the haplotype pairs identified for the CYP3A5 gene in a reference population. In a preferred embodiment, the computer system is capable of producing a display showing CYP3A5 haplotypes organized according to their evolutionary relationships.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a reference sequence for the CYP3A5 gene (Genaissance Reference No. 1225874; contiguous lines), with the start and stop positions of each region of coding sequence indicated with a bracket ([or]) and the numerical position below the sequence and the polymorphic site(s) and polymorphism(s) identified by Applicants in a reference population indicated by the variant nucleotide positioned below the polymorphic site in the sequence. SEQ ID NO:1 is equivalent to Figure 1, with the two alternative allelic variants of each polymorphic site indicated by the appropriate nucleotide symbol (R= G or A, Y= T or C, M= A or C, K= G or T, S= G or C, and W= A or T; WIPO

standard ST.25). SEQ ID NO:109 is a modified version of SEQ ID NO:1 that shows the context sequence of each polymorphic site, PS1-PS25, in a uniform format to facilitate electronic searching. For each polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:109 contains a block of 60 bases of the nucleotide sequence encompassing the centrally-located polymorphic site at the 30th position, followed by 60 bases of unspecified sequence to represent that each PS is separated by genomic sequence whose composition is defined elsewhere herein.

Figure 2 illustrates a reference sequence for the CYP3A5 coding sequence (contiguous lines; SEQ ID NO:2), with the polymorphic site(s) and polymorphism(s) identified by Applicants in a reference population indicated by the variant nucleotide positioned below the polymorphic site in the sequence.

Figure 3 illustrates a reference sequence for the CYP3A5 protein (contiguous lines; SEQ ID NO:3), with the variant amino acid(s) caused by the polymorphism(s) of Figure 2 positioned below the polymorphic site in the sequence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is based on the discovery of novel variants of the CYP3A5 gene. As described in more detail below, the inventors herein discovered 26 isogenes of the CYP3A5 gene by characterizing the CYP3A5 gene found in genomic DNAs isolated from an Index Repository that contains immortalized cell lines from one chimpanzee and 93 human individuals. The human individuals included a reference population of 79 unrelated individuals self-identified as belonging to one of four major population groups: Caucasian (21 individuals), African descent (20 individuals), Asian (20 individuals), or Hispanic/Latino (18 individuals). To the extent possible, the members of this reference population were organized into population subgroups by their self-identified ethnogeographic origin as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Population Groups in the Index Repository

Population Group	Population Subgroup	No. of Individuals
African descent		20
	Sierra Leone	1
Asian		20
	Burma	1
	China	3
	Japan	6
	Korea	1
	Philippines	5
	Vietnam	4
Caucasian		21
	British Isles	3
	British Isles/Central	4
	British Isles/Eastern	1
	Central/Eastern	1
	Eastern	3
	Central/Mediterranean	1
	Mediterranean	2
	Scandinavian	2
Hispanic/Latino		18
	Caribbean	8
	Caribbean (Spanish Descent)	2
	Central American (Spanish Descent)	1
	Mexican American	4
	South American (Spanish Descent)	3

In addition, the Index Repository contains three unrelated indigenous American Indians (one from each of North, Central and South America), one three-generation Caucasian family (from the CEPH Utah cohort) and one two-generation African-American family.

The CYP3A5 isogenes present in the human reference population are defined by haplotypes for 25 polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene, 21 of which are believed to be novel. The CYP3A5 polymorphic sites identified by the inventors are referred to as PS1-PS25 to designate the order in which they are located in the gene (see Table 3 below), with the novel polymorphic sites referred to as PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24. Using the genotypes identified in the Index Repository for PS1-PS25 and the methodology described in the Examples below, the inventors herein also determined the pair of haplotypes for the CYP3A5 gene present in individual human members of this repository. The human genotypes and haplotypes found in the repository for the CYP3A5 gene include those shown in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. The polymorphism and haplotype data disclosed herein are useful for validating whether CYP3A5 is a suitable target for drugs to treat drug metabolizing disorders, screening for such drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials of such drugs.

In the context of this disclosure, the following terms shall be defined as follows unless otherwise indicated:

Allele - A particular form of a genetic locus, distinguished from other forms by its particular

nucleotide sequence.

Candidate Gene – A gene which is hypothesized to be responsible for a disease, condition, or the response to a treatment, or to be correlated with one of these.

5 **Gene** - A segment of DNA that contains all the information for the regulated biosynthesis of an RNA product, including promoters, exons, introns, and other untranslated regions that control expression.

Genotype – An unphased 5' to 3' sequence of nucleotide pair(s) found at one or more polymorphic sites in a locus on a pair of homologous chromosomes in an individual. As used herein, genotype includes a full-genotype and/or a sub-genotype as described below.

10 **Full-genotype** – The unphased 5' to 3' sequence of nucleotide pairs found at all polymorphic sites examined herein in a locus on a pair of homologous chromosomes in a single individual.

Sub-genotype – The unphased 5' to 3' sequence of nucleotides seen at a subset of the polymorphic sites examined herein in a locus on a pair of homologous chromosomes in a single individual.

15 **Genotyping** – A process for determining a genotype of an individual.

Haplotype – A 5' to 3' sequence of nucleotides found at one or more polymorphic sites in a locus on a single chromosome from a single individual. As used herein, haplotype includes a full-haplotype and/or a sub-haplotype as described below.

20 **Full-haplotype** – The 5' to 3' sequence of nucleotides found at all polymorphic sites examined herein in a locus on a single chromosome from a single individual.

Sub-haplotype – The 5' to 3' sequence of nucleotides seen at a subset of the polymorphic sites examined herein in a locus on a single chromosome from a single individual.

Haplotype pair – The two haplotypes found for a locus in a single individual.

25 **Haplotyping** – A process for determining one or more haplotypes in an individual and includes use of family pedigrees, molecular techniques and/or statistical inference.

Haplotype data - Information concerning one or more of the following for a specific gene: a listing of the haplotype pairs in each individual in a population; a listing of the different haplotypes in a population; frequency of each haplotype in that or other populations, and any known associations between one or more haplotypes and a trait.

30 **Isoform** – A particular form of a gene, mRNA, cDNA, coding sequence or the protein encoded thereby, distinguished from other forms by its particular sequence and/or structure.

Isogene – One of the isoforms (e.g., alleles) of a gene found in a population. An isogene (or allele) contains all of the polymorphisms present in the particular isoform of the gene.

35 **Isolated** – As applied to a biological molecule such as RNA, DNA, oligonucleotide, or protein, isolated means the molecule is substantially free of other biological molecules such as nucleic acids, proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, or other material such as cellular debris and growth media. Generally, the term "isolated" is not intended to refer to a complete absence of such material or to

absence of water, buffers, or salts, unless they are present in amounts that substantially interfere with the methods of the present invention.

Locus - A location on a chromosome or DNA molecule corresponding to a gene or a physical or phenotypic feature, where physical features include polymorphic sites.

5 **Naturally-occurring** - A term used to designate that the object it is applied to, e.g., naturally-occurring polynucleotide or polypeptide, can be isolated from a source in nature and which has not been intentionally modified by man.

Nucleotide pair - The nucleotides found at a polymorphic site on the two copies of a chromosome from an individual.

10 **Phased** - As applied to a sequence of nucleotide pairs for two or more polymorphic sites in a locus, phased means the combination of nucleotides present at those polymorphic sites on a single copy of the locus is known.

Polymorphic site (PS) - A position on a chromosome or DNA molecule at which at least two alternative sequences are found in a population.

15 **Polymorphic variant (or variant)** - A gene, mRNA, cDNA, polypeptide, protein or peptide whose nucleotide or amino acid sequence varies from a reference sequence due to the presence of a polymorphism in the gene.

Polymorphism - The sequence variation observed in an individual at a polymorphic site. Polymorphisms include nucleotide substitutions, insertions, deletions and microsatellites and may, but
20 need not, result in detectable differences in gene expression or protein function.

Polymorphism data - Information concerning one or more of the following for a specific gene: location of polymorphic sites; sequence variation at those sites; frequency of polymorphisms in one or more populations; the different genotypes and/or haplotypes determined for the gene; frequency of one or more of these genotypes and/or haplotypes in one or more populations; any known
25 association(s) between a trait and a genotype or a haplotype for the gene.

Polymorphism Database - A collection of polymorphism data arranged in a systematic or methodical way and capable of being individually accessed by electronic or other means.

Polynucleotide - A nucleic acid molecule comprised of single-stranded RNA or DNA or comprised of complementary, double-stranded DNA.

30 **Population Group** - A group of individuals sharing a common ethnogeographic origin.

Reference Population - A group of subjects or individuals who are predicted to be representative of the genetic variation found in the general population. Typically, the reference population represents the genetic variation in the population at a certainty level of at least 85%, preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95% and even more preferably at least 99%.

35 **Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP)** - Typically, the specific pair of nucleotides observed at a single polymorphic site. In rare cases, three or four nucleotides may be found.

Subject - A human individual whose genotypes or haplotypes or response to treatment or

disease state are to be determined.

Treatment - A stimulus administered internally or externally to a subject.

Unphased - As applied to a sequence of nucleotide pairs for two or more polymorphic sites in a locus, unphased means the combination of nucleotides present at those polymorphic sites on a single copy of the locus is not known.

As discussed above, information on the identity of genotypes and haplotypes for the CYP3A5 gene of any particular individual as well as the frequency of such genotypes and haplotypes in any particular population of individuals is useful for a variety of drug discovery and development applications. Thus, the invention also provides compositions and methods for detecting the novel CYP3A5 polymorphisms, haplotypes and haplotype pairs identified herein.

The compositions comprise at least one oligonucleotide for detecting the variant nucleotide or nucleotide pair located at a novel CYP3A5 polymorphic site in one copy or two copies of the CYP3A5 gene. Such oligonucleotides are referred to herein as CYP3A5 haplotyping oligonucleotides or genotyping oligonucleotides, respectively, and collectively as CYP3A5 oligonucleotides. In one embodiment, a CYP3A5 haplotyping or genotyping oligonucleotide is a probe or primer capable of hybridizing to a target region that contains, or that is located close to, one of the novel polymorphic sites described herein.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to a polynucleotide molecule having less than about 100 nucleotides. A preferred oligonucleotide of the invention is 10 to 35 nucleotides long. More preferably, the oligonucleotide is between 15 and 30, and most preferably, between 20 and 25 nucleotides in length. The exact length of the oligonucleotide will depend on many factors that are routinely considered and practiced by the skilled artisan. The oligonucleotide may be comprised of any phosphorylation state of ribonucleotides, deoxyribonucleotides, and acyclic nucleotide derivatives, and other functionally equivalent derivatives. Alternatively, oligonucleotides may have a phosphate-free backbone, which may be comprised of linkages such as carboxymethyl, acetamidate, carbamate, polyamide (peptide nucleic acid (PNA)) and the like (Varma, R. in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, A Comprehensive Desk Reference, Ed. R. Meyers, VCH Publishers, Inc. (1995), pages 617-620). Oligonucleotides of the invention may be prepared by chemical synthesis using any suitable methodology known in the art, or may be derived from a biological sample, for example, by restriction digestion. The oligonucleotides may be labeled, according to any technique known in the art, including use of radiolabels, fluorescent labels, enzymatic labels, proteins, haptens, antibodies, sequence tags and the like.

Haplotyping or genotyping oligonucleotides of the invention must be capable of specifically hybridizing to a target region of a CYP3A5 polynucleotide. Preferably, the target region is located in a CYP3A5 isogene. As used herein, specific hybridization means the oligonucleotide forms an anti-parallel double-stranded structure with the target region under certain hybridizing conditions, while failing to form such a structure when incubated with another region in the CYP3A5 polynucleotide or

with a non-CYP3A5 polynucleotide under the same hybridizing conditions. Preferably, the oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes to the target region under conventional high stringency conditions. The skilled artisan can readily design and test oligonucleotide probes and primers suitable for detecting polymorphisms in the CYP3A5 gene using the polymorphism information provided
5 herein in conjunction with the known sequence information for the CYP3A5 gene and routine techniques.

A nucleic acid molecule such as an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide is said to be a "perfect" or "complete" complement of another nucleic acid molecule if every nucleotide of one of the molecules is complementary to the nucleotide at the corresponding position of the other molecule. A
10 nucleic acid molecule is "substantially complementary" to another molecule if it hybridizes to that molecule with sufficient stability to remain in a duplex form under conventional low-stringency conditions. Conventional hybridization conditions are described, for example, by Sambrook J. et al., in *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989) and by Haymes, B.D. et al. in *Nucleic Acid Hybridization, A Practical Approach*,
15 IRL Press, Washington, D.C. (1985). While perfectly complementary oligonucleotides are preferred for detecting polymorphisms, departures from complete complementarity are contemplated where such departures do not prevent the molecule from specifically hybridizing to the target region. For example, an oligonucleotide primer may have a non-complementary fragment at its 5' end, with the remainder of the primer being complementary to the target region. Alternatively, non-complementary
20 nucleotides may be interspersed into the probe or primer as long as the resulting probe or primer is still capable of specifically hybridizing to the target region.

Preferred haplotyping or genotyping oligonucleotides of the invention are allele-specific oligonucleotides. As used herein, the term allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) means an oligonucleotide that is able, under sufficiently stringent conditions, to hybridize specifically to one
25 allele of a gene, or other locus, at a target region containing a polymorphic site while not hybridizing to the corresponding region in another allele(s). As understood by the skilled artisan, allele-specificity will depend upon a variety of readily optimized stringency conditions, including salt and formamide concentrations, as well as temperatures for both the hybridization and washing steps. Examples of hybridization and washing conditions typically used for ASO probes are found in Kogan et al.,
30 "Genetic Prediction of Hemophilia A" in *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, 1990 and Ruaño et al., 87 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 6296-6300, 1990. Typically, an ASO will be perfectly complementary to one allele while containing a single mismatch for another allele.

Allele-specific oligonucleotides of the invention include ASO probes and ASO primers. ASO
35 probes which usually provide good discrimination between different alleles are those in which a central position of the oligonucleotide probe aligns with the polymorphic site in the target region (e.g., approximately the 7th or 8th position in a 15mer, the 8th or 9th position in a 16mer, and the 10th or 11th

position in a 20mer). An ASO primer of the invention has a 3' terminal nucleotide, or preferably a 3' penultimate nucleotide, that is complementary to only one nucleotide of a particular SNP, thereby acting as a primer for polymerase-mediated extension only if the allele containing that nucleotide is present. ASO probes and primers hybridizing to either the coding or noncoding strand are

5 contemplated by the invention. ASO probes and primers listed below use the appropriate nucleotide symbol (R= G or A, Y= T or C, M= A or C, K= G or T, S= G or C, and W= A or T; WIPO standard ST.25) at the position of the polymorphic site to represent that the ASO contains either of the two alternative allelic variants observed at that polymorphic site.

A preferred ASO probe for detecting CYP3A5 gene polymorphisms comprises a nucleotide

10 sequence, listed 5' to 3', selected from the group consisting of:

GCTTGTGRGGATGGA (SEQ ID NO:4) and its complement,
 CCAGAACSCCTGGAC (SEQ ID NO:5) and its complement,
 CAGTTGAMGAAGGAA (SEQ ID NO:6) and its complement,
 TGATCTAYAAAGTCA (SEQ ID NO:7) and its complement,
 15 CCGTACAYATGGACT (SEQ ID NO:8) and its complement,
 TCTTATGRTTGCAA (SEQ ID NO:9) and its complement,
 AAGAGGAWAATTACT (SEQ ID NO:10) and its complement,
 GCAGAATMGGGCTAG (SEQ ID NO:11) and its complement,
 TCAGCTCYGTTGTCC (SEQ ID NO:12) and its complement,
 20 TGTTATTMTGTCTTC (SEQ ID NO:13) and its complement,
 AATGTTTGTGTGAA (SEQ ID NO:14) and its complement,
 GACAGTCRCACGTGT (SEQ ID NO:15) and its complement,
 TAGATCCRTTATTTT (SEQ ID NO:16) and its complement,
 ATAATTGYTTTCTTG (SEQ ID NO:17) and its complement,
 25 ATAATTGYTCCAGGT (SEQ ID NO:18) and its complement,
 TTGTTTTYCCACAG (SEQ ID NO:19) and its complement,
 GAACAAGMGAAGCCA (SEQ ID NO:20) and its complement,
 GCAGGAAKTATTCCA (SEQ ID NO:21) and its complement,
 TACTTCARTAGTACT (SEQ ID NO:22) and its complement,
 30 TTTTTATRTTTCATT (SEQ ID NO:23) and its complement, and
 ACTATTGYAGATCCC (SEQ ID NO:24) and its complement.

A preferred ASO primer for detecting CYP3A5 gene polymorphisms comprises a nucleotide sequence, listed 5' to 3', selected from the group consisting of:

35 GGTGTGGCTTGTGRG (SEQ ID NO:25); TTGAAATCCATCCYC (SEQ ID NO:26);
 AAGAACCAGAACSC (SEQ ID NO:27); CGGGGAGTCCAAGSG (SEQ ID NO:28);
 AGAACACAGTTGAMG (SEQ ID NO:29); GCCACTTTCCTTCKT (SEQ ID NO:30);
 GCCCTCTGATCTAYA (SEQ ID NO:31); GGATTGTGACTTTRT (SEQ ID NO:32);
 TGGGACCCGTACAYA (SEQ ID NO:33); TTAAAAAGTCCATRT (SEQ ID NO:34);
 40 TTTGCTTCTTATGRT (SEQ ID NO:35); CTGATGTTTGCAAYC (SEQ ID NO:36);
 TGAAAGAAGAGGAWA (SEQ ID NO:37); CTCCCAAGTAATTWT (SEQ ID NO:38);
 CCAGCTGCAGAATMG (SEQ ID NO:39); ACTTCACTAGCCCKA (SEQ ID NO:40);
 GTTTAATCAGCTCYG (SEQ ID NO:41); GTGTGGGACAACRG (SEQ ID NO:42);
 AAAGAATGTTATTMT (SEQ ID NO:43); ATTTGTGAAGACAKA (SEQ ID NO:44);
 45 AGAAAAATGTTTTYT (SEQ ID NO:45); CTAGAGTTCAACARA (SEQ ID NO:46);
 GGAGTCGACAGTCRC (SEQ ID NO:47); TAACCCAACAGTGYG (SEQ ID NO:48);
 GTTTCCTTAGATCCRT (SEQ ID NO:49); TTGAGAGAAATAAYG (SEQ ID NO:50);
 TTAAAAATAACTGYT (SEQ ID NO:51); ATATGTCAAGAAARC (SEQ ID NO:52);
 AAAATTATAATTGYT (SEQ ID NO:53); AACTTTACCTGGARC (SEQ ID NO:54);

TTTGTGTTTGTGTTTTC (SEQ ID NO:55); AGAGTACTGTGGGRA (SEQ ID NO:56);
 TGTTTAGAACAAGMG (SEQ ID NO:57); ACCAAATGGCTTCKC (SEQ ID NO:58);
 AAATGTGCAGGAAKT (SEQ ID NO:59); TCTTCCTGGAATAMT (SEQ ID NO:60);
 TTCTAATACTTCART (SEQ ID NO:61); CCATGCAGTACTAYT (SEQ ID NO:62);
 5 CTGTGGTTTTTATRT (SEQ ID NO:63); ATAGTTAATGAAAYA (SEQ ID NO:64);
 TGTTTAACTATTGYA (SEQ ID NO:65); and TTCAAGGGGATCTRC (SEQ ID NO:66).

Other oligonucleotides of the invention hybridize to a target region located one to several nucleotides downstream of one of the novel polymorphic sites identified herein. Such oligonucleotides are useful in polymerase-mediated primer extension methods for detecting one of the novel polymorphisms described herein and therefore such oligonucleotides are referred to herein as "primer-extension oligonucleotides". In a preferred embodiment, the 3'-terminus of a primer-extension oligonucleotide is a deoxynucleotide complementary to the nucleotide located immediately adjacent to the polymorphic site.

A particularly preferred oligonucleotide primer for detecting CYP3A5 gene polymorphisms by primer extension terminates in a nucleotide sequence, listed 5' to 3', selected from the group consisting of:

GTGGCTTGTTG (SEQ ID NO:67); AAATCCATCC (SEQ ID NO:68);
 AACCCAGAAC (SEQ ID NO:69); GGAGTCCAAG (SEQ ID NO:70);
 20 ACACAGTTGA (SEQ ID NO:71); ACTTTCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:72);
 CTCTGATCTA (SEQ ID NO:73); TTGTGACTTT (SEQ ID NO:74);
 GACCCGTACA (SEQ ID NO:75); AAAAGTCCAT (SEQ ID NO:76);
 GCTTCTTATG (SEQ ID NO:77); ATGTTTGCAA (SEQ ID NO:78);
 AAGAAGAGGA (SEQ ID NO:79); CCAAGTAATT (SEQ ID NO:80);
 25 GCTGCAGAAT (SEQ ID NO:81); TCACTAGCCC (SEQ ID NO:82);
 TAATCAGCTC (SEQ ID NO:83); TGGGGACAAC (SEQ ID NO:84);
 GAATGTTATT (SEQ ID NO:85); TGTGAAGACA (SEQ ID NO:86);
 AAAAATGTTT (SEQ ID NO:87); GAGTTCAACA (SEQ ID NO:88);
 GTCGACAGTC (SEQ ID NO:89); CCCAACAGTG (SEQ ID NO:90);
 30 TCTTAGATCC (SEQ ID NO:91); AGAGAAATAA (SEQ ID NO:92);
 AAAATAACTG (SEQ ID NO:93); TGTCAAGAAA (SEQ ID NO:94);
 ATTATAATTG (SEQ ID NO:95); TTTACCTGGA (SEQ ID NO:96);
 GTTTTGTGTTT (SEQ ID NO:97); GTACTGTGGG (SEQ ID NO:98);
 TTAGAACAAG (SEQ ID NO:99); AAATGGCTTC (SEQ ID NO:100);
 35 TGTGCAGGAA (SEQ ID NO:101); TCCTGGAATA (SEQ ID NO:102);
 TAATACTTCA (SEQ ID NO:103); TGCAGTACTA (SEQ ID NO:104);
 TGGTTTTTAT (SEQ ID NO:105); GTTAATGAAA (SEQ ID NO:106);
 TTAACCTATTG (SEQ ID NO:107); and AAGGGGATCT (SEQ ID NO:108).

In some embodiments, a composition contains two or more differently labeled CYP3A5 oligonucleotides for simultaneously probing the identity of nucleotides or nucleotide pairs at two or more polymorphic sites. It is also contemplated that primer compositions may contain two or more sets of allele-specific primer pairs to allow simultaneous targeting and amplification of two or more regions containing a polymorphic site.

CYP3A5 oligonucleotides of the invention may also be immobilized on or synthesized on a solid surface such as a microchip, bead, or glass slide (see, e.g., WO 98/20020 and WO 98/20019). Such immobilized oligonucleotides may be used in a variety of polymorphism detection assays,

including but not limited to probe hybridization and polymerase extension assays. Immobilized CYP3A5 oligonucleotides of the invention may comprise an ordered array of oligonucleotides designed to rapidly screen a DNA sample for polymorphisms in multiple genes at the same time.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a kit comprising at least two CYP3A5 oligonucleotides packaged in separate containers. The kit may also contain other components such as hybridization buffer (where the oligonucleotides are to be used as a probe) packaged in a separate container. Alternatively, where the oligonucleotides are to be used to amplify a target region, the kit may contain, packaged in separate containers, a polymerase and a reaction buffer optimized for primer extension mediated by the polymerase, such as PCR.

The above described oligonucleotide compositions and kits are useful in methods for genotyping and/or haplotyping the CYP3A5 gene in an individual. As used herein, the terms "CYP3A5 genotype" and "CYP3A5 haplotype" mean the genotype or haplotype contains the nucleotide pair or nucleotide, respectively, that is present at one or more of the novel polymorphic sites described herein and may optionally also include the nucleotide pair or nucleotide present at one or more additional polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene. The additional polymorphic sites may be currently known polymorphic sites or sites that are subsequently discovered.

One embodiment of a genotyping method of the invention involves isolating from the individual a nucleic acid sample comprising the two copies of the CYP3A5 gene, mRNA transcripts thereof or cDNA copies thereof, or a fragment of any of the foregoing, that are present in the individual, and determining the identity of the nucleotide pair at one or more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24 in the two copies to assign a CYP3A5 genotype to the individual. As will be readily understood by the skilled artisan, the two "copies" of a gene, mRNA or cDNA (or fragment of such CYP3A5 molecules) in an individual may be the same allele or may be different alleles. In a preferred embodiment of the method for assigning a CYP3A5 genotype, the identity of the nucleotide pair at one or more of the polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS3, PS4, PS15 and PS25 is also determined. In another embodiment, a genotyping method of the invention comprises determining the identity of the nucleotide pair at each of PS1-PS25.

Typically, the nucleic acid sample is isolated from a biological sample taken from the individual, such as a blood sample or tissue sample. Suitable tissue samples include whole blood, semen, saliva, tears, urine, fecal material, sweat, buccal, skin and hair. The nucleic acid sample may be comprised of genomic DNA, mRNA, or cDNA and, in the latter two cases, the biological sample must be obtained from a tissue in which the CYP3A5 gene is expressed. Furthermore it will be understood by the skilled artisan that mRNA or cDNA preparations would not be used to detect polymorphisms located in introns or in 5' and 3' untranslated regions if not present in the mRNA or cDNA. If a CYP3A5 gene fragment is isolated, it must contain the polymorphic site(s) to be

genotyped.

One embodiment of a haplotyping method of the invention comprises isolating from the individual a nucleic acid sample containing only one of the two copies of the CYP3A5 gene, mRNA or cDNA, or a fragment of such CYP3A5 molecules, that is present in the individual and determining in that copy the identity of the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24 in that copy to assign a CYP3A5 haplotype to the individual.

The nucleic acid used in the above haplotyping methods of the invention may be isolated using any method capable of separating the two copies of the CYP3A5 gene or fragment such as one of the methods described above for preparing CYP3A5 isogenes, with targeted *in vivo* cloning being the preferred approach. As will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art, any individual clone will typically only provide haplotype information on one of the two CYP3A5 gene copies present in an individual. If haplotype information is desired for the individual's other copy, additional CYP3A5 clones will usually need to be examined. Typically, at least five clones should be examined to have more than a 90% probability of haplotyping both copies of the CYP3A5 gene in an individual. In some cases, however, once the haplotype for one CYP3A5 allele is directly determined, the haplotype for the other allele may be inferred if the individual has a known genotype for the polymorphic sites of interest or if the haplotype frequency or haplotype pair frequency for the individual's population group is known. In some embodiments, the CYP3A5 haplotype is assigned to the individual by also identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS3, PS4, PS15 and PS25. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the nucleotide at each of PS1-PS25 is identified.

In another embodiment, the haplotyping method comprises determining whether an individual has one or more of the CYP3A5 haplotypes shown in Table 5. This can be accomplished by identifying, for one or both copies of the individual's CYP3A5 gene, the phased sequence of nucleotides present at each of PS1-PS25. This identifying step does not necessarily require that each of PS1-PS25 be directly examined. Typically only a subset of PS1-PS25 will need to be directly examined to assign to an individual one or more of the haplotypes shown in Table 5. This is because at least one polymorphic site in a gene is frequently in strong linkage disequilibrium with one or more other polymorphic sites in that gene (Drysdale, CM et al. 2000 *PNAS* 97:10483-10488; Rieder MJ et al. 1999 *Nature Genetics* 22:59-62). Two sites are said to be in linkage disequilibrium if the presence of a particular variant at one site enhances the predictability of another variant at the second site (Stephens, JC 1999, *Mol. Diag.* 4:309-317). Techniques for determining whether any two polymorphic sites are in linkage disequilibrium are well-known in the art (Weir B.S. 1996 *Genetic Data Analysis II*, Sinauer Associates, Inc. Publishers, Sunderland, MA).

In another embodiment of a haplotyping method of the invention, a CYP3A5 haplotype pair is

determined for an individual by identifying the phased sequence of nucleotides at one or more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24 in each copy of the CYP3A5 gene that is present in the individual. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the
5 haplotyping method comprises identifying the phased sequence of nucleotides at each of PS1-PS25 in each copy of the CYP3A5 gene.

When haplotyping both copies of the gene, the identifying step is preferably performed with each copy of the gene being placed in separate containers. However, it is also envisioned that if the two copies are labeled with different tags, or are otherwise separately distinguishable or identifiable, it
10 could be possible in some cases to perform the method in the same container. For example, if first and second copies of the gene are labeled with different first and second fluorescent dyes, respectively, and an allele-specific oligonucleotide labeled with yet a third different fluorescent dye is used to assay the polymorphic site(s), then detecting a combination of the first and third dyes would identify the polymorphism in the first gene copy while detecting a combination of the second and third dyes would
15 identify the polymorphism in the second gene copy.

In both the genotyping and haplotyping methods, the identity of a nucleotide (or nucleotide pair) at a polymorphic site(s) may be determined by amplifying a target region(s) containing the polymorphic site(s) directly from one or both copies of the CYP3A5 gene, or a fragment thereof, and the sequence of the amplified region(s) determined by conventional methods. It will be readily
20 appreciated by the skilled artisan that only one nucleotide will be detected at a polymorphic site in individuals who are homozygous at that site, while two different nucleotides will be detected if the individual is heterozygous for that site. The polymorphism may be identified directly, known as positive-type identification, or by inference, referred to as negative-type identification. For example, where a SNP is known to be guanine and cytosine in a reference population, a site may be positively
25 determined to be either guanine or cytosine for an individual homozygous at that site, or both guanine and cytosine, if the individual is heterozygous at that site. Alternatively, the site may be negatively determined to be not guanine (and thus cytosine/cytosine) or not cytosine (and thus guanine/guanine).

The target region(s) may be amplified using any oligonucleotide-directed amplification method, including but not limited to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (U.S. Patent No. 4,965,188),
30 ligase chain reaction (LCR) (Barany et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:189-193, 1991; WO90/01069), and oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) (Landegren et al., *Science* 241:1077-1080, 1988). Other known nucleic acid amplification procedures may be used to amplify the target region including transcription-based amplification systems (U.S. Patent No. 5,130,238; EP 329,822; U.S. Patent No. 5,169,766, WO89/06700) and isothermal methods (Walker et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:392-396, 1992).
35

A polymorphism in the target region may also be assayed before or after amplification using one of several hybridization-based methods known in the art. Typically, allele-specific

oligonucleotides are utilized in performing such methods. The allele-specific oligonucleotides may be used as differently labeled probe pairs, with one member of the pair showing a perfect match to one variant of a target sequence and the other member showing a perfect match to a different variant. In some embodiments, more than one polymorphic site may be detected at once using a set of allele-specific oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide pairs. Preferably, the members of the set have melting temperatures within 5°C, and more preferably within 2°C, of each other when hybridizing to each of the polymorphic sites being detected.

Hybridization of an allele-specific oligonucleotide to a target polynucleotide may be performed with both entities in solution, or such hybridization may be performed when either the oligonucleotide or the target polynucleotide is covalently or noncovalently affixed to a solid support. Attachment may be mediated, for example, by antibody-antigen interactions, poly-L-Lys, streptavidin or avidin-biotin, salt bridges, hydrophobic interactions, chemical linkages, UV cross-linking baking, etc. Allele-specific oligonucleotides may be synthesized directly on the solid support or attached to the solid support subsequent to synthesis. Solid-supports suitable for use in detection methods of the invention include substrates made of silicon, glass, plastic, paper and the like, which may be formed, for example, into wells (as in 96-well plates), slides, sheets, membranes, fibers, chips, dishes, and beads. The solid support may be treated, coated or derivatized to facilitate the immobilization of the allele-specific oligonucleotide or target nucleic acid.

The genotype or haplotype for the CYP3A5 gene of an individual may also be determined by hybridization of a nucleic acid sample containing one or both copies of the gene, mRNA, cDNA or fragment(s) thereof, to nucleic acid arrays and subarrays such as described in WO 95/11995. The arrays would contain a battery of allele-specific oligonucleotides representing each of the polymorphic sites to be included in the genotype or haplotype.

The identity of polymorphisms may also be determined using a mismatch detection technique, including but not limited to the RNase protection method using riboprobes (Winter et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7575, 1985; Meyers et al., *Science* 230:1242, 1985) and proteins which recognize nucleotide mismatches, such as the *E. coli* mutS protein (Modrich, *P. Ann. Rev. Genet.* 25:229-253, 1991). Alternatively, variant alleles can be identified by single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (Orita et al., *Genomics* 5:874-879, 1989; Humphries et al., in *Molecular Diagnosis of Genetic Diseases*, R. Elles, ed., pp. 321-340, 1996) or denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Wartell et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 18:2699-2706, 1990; Sheffield et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:232-236, 1989).

A polymerase-mediated primer extension method may also be used to identify the polymorphism(s). Several such methods have been described in the patent and scientific literature and include the "Genetic Bit Analysis" method (WO92/15712) and the ligase/polymerase mediated genetic bit analysis (U.S. Patent 5,679,524. Related methods are disclosed in WO91/02087, WO90/09455, WO95/17676, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,302,509, and 5,945,283. Extended primers containing a

polymorphism may be detected by mass spectrometry as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,605,798.

Another primer extension method is allele-specific PCR (Ruano et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 17:8392, 1989; Ruano et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 19, 6877-6882, 1991; WO 93/22456; Turki et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*

95:1635-1641, 1995). In addition, multiple polymorphic sites may be investigated by simultaneously

5 amplifying multiple regions of the nucleic acid using sets of allele-specific primers as described in Wallace et al. (WO89/10414).

In addition, the identity of the allele(s) present at any of the novel polymorphic sites described herein may be indirectly determined by haplotyping or genotyping another polymorphic site that is in linkage disequilibrium with the polymorphic site that is of interest. Polymorphic sites in linkage
10 disequilibrium with the presently disclosed polymorphic sites may be located in regions of the gene or in other genomic regions not examined herein. Detection of the allele(s) present at a polymorphic site in linkage disequilibrium with the novel polymorphic sites described herein may be performed by, but is not limited to, any of the above-mentioned methods for detecting the identity of the allele at a polymorphic site.

15 In another aspect of the invention, an individual's CYP3A5 haplotype pair is predicted from its CYP3A5 genotype using information on haplotype pairs known to exist in a reference population. In its broadest embodiment, the haplotyping prediction method comprises identifying a CYP3A5 genotype for the individual at two or more CYP3A5 polymorphic sites described herein, accessing data containing CYP3A5 haplotype pairs identified in a reference population, and assigning a
20 haplotype pair to the individual that is consistent with the genotype data. In one embodiment, the reference haplotype pairs include the CYP3A5 haplotype pairs shown in Table 4. The CYP3A5 haplotype pair can be assigned by comparing the individual's genotype with the genotypes corresponding to the haplotype pairs known to exist in the general population or in a specific population group, and determining which haplotype pair is consistent with the genotype of the
25 individual. In some embodiments, the comparing step may be performed by visual inspection (for example, by consulting Table 4). When the genotype of the individual is consistent with more than one haplotype pair, frequency data (such as that presented in Table 7) may be used to determine which of these haplotype pairs is most likely to be present in the individual. This determination may also be performed in some embodiments by visual inspection, for example by consulting Table 7. If a
30 particular CYP3A5 haplotype pair consistent with the genotype of the individual is more frequent in the reference population than others consistent with the genotype, then that haplotype pair with the highest frequency is the most likely to be present in the individual. In other embodiments, the comparison may be made by a computer-implemented algorithm with the genotype of the individual and the reference haplotype data stored in computer-readable formats. For example, as described in
35 PCT/US01/12831, filed April 18, 2001, one computer-implemented algorithm to perform this comparison entails enumerating all possible haplotype pairs which are consistent with the genotype, accessing data containing CYP3A5 haplotype pairs frequency data determined in a reference

population to determine a probability that the individual has a possible haplotype pair, and analyzing the determined probabilities to assign a haplotype pair to the individual.

Generally, the reference population should be composed of randomly-selected individuals representing the major ethnogeographic groups of the world. A preferred reference population for use in the methods of the present invention comprises an approximately equal number of individuals from Caucasian, African-descent, Asian and Hispanic-Latino population groups with the minimum number of each group being chosen based on how rare a haplotype one wants to be guaranteed to see. For example, if one wants to have a q% chance of not missing a haplotype that exists in the population at a p% frequency of occurring in the reference population, the number of individuals (n) who must be sampled is given by $2n = \log(1-q)/\log(1-p)$ where p and q are expressed as fractions. A preferred reference population allows the detection of any haplotype whose frequency is at least 10% with about 99% certainty and comprises about 20 unrelated individuals from each of the four population groups named above. A particularly preferred reference population includes a 3-generation family representing one or more of the four population groups to serve as controls for checking quality of haplotyping procedures.

In a preferred embodiment, the haplotype frequency data for each ethnogeographic group is examined to determine whether it is consistent with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (D.L. Hartl et al., *Principles of Population Genomics*, Sinauer Associates (Sunderland, MA), 3rd Ed., 1997) postulates that the frequency of finding the haplotype pair H_1 / H_2 is equal to

$$p_{H-W}(H_1 / H_2) = 2p(H_1)p(H_2) \text{ if } H_1 \neq H_2 \text{ and } p_{H-W}(H_1 / H_2) = p(H_1)p(H_2) \text{ if } H_1 = H_2.$$

A statistically significant difference between the observed and expected haplotype frequencies could be due to one or more factors including significant inbreeding in the population group, strong selective pressure on the gene, sampling bias, and/or errors in the genotyping process. If large deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium are observed in an ethnogeographic group, the number of individuals in that group can be increased to see if the deviation is due to a sampling bias. If a larger sample size does not reduce the difference between observed and expected haplotype pair frequencies, then one may wish to consider haplotyping the individual using a direct haplotyping method such as, for example, CLASPER System™ technology (U.S. Patent No. 5,866,404), single molecule dilution, or allele-specific long-range PCR (Michalotos-Beloin et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24:4841-4843, 1996).

In one embodiment of this method for predicting a CYP3A5 haplotype pair for an individual, the assigning step involves performing the following analysis. First, each of the possible haplotype pairs is compared to the haplotype pairs in the reference population. Generally, only one of the haplotype pairs in the reference population matches a possible haplotype pair and that pair is assigned to the individual. Occasionally, only one haplotype represented in the reference haplotype pairs is consistent with a possible haplotype pair for an individual, and in such cases the individual is assigned a haplotype pair containing this known haplotype and a new haplotype derived by subtracting the

known haplotype from the possible haplotype pair. Alternatively, the haplotype pair in an individual may be predicted from the individual's genotype for that gene using reported methods (e.g., Clark et al. 1990 *Mol Bio Evol* 7:111-22; copending PCT/US01/12831 filed April 18, 2001) or through a commercial haplotyping service such as offered by Genaissance Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (New Haven, CT). In rare cases, either no haplotypes in the reference population are consistent with the possible haplotype pairs, or alternatively, multiple reference haplotype pairs are consistent with the possible haplotype pairs. In such cases, the individual is preferably haplotyped using a direct molecular haplotyping method such as, for example, CLASPER System™ technology (U.S. Patent No. 5,866,404), SMD, or allele-specific long-range PCR (Michalotos-Beloin et al., *supra*).

The invention also provides a method for determining the frequency of a CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair in a population. The method comprises, for each member of the population, determining the genotype or the haplotype pair for the novel CYP3A5 polymorphic sites described herein, and calculating the frequency any particular genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair is found in the population. The population may be e.g., a reference population, a family population, a same gender population, a population group, or a trait population (e.g., a group of individuals exhibiting a trait of interest such as a medical condition or response to a therapeutic treatment).

In another aspect of the invention, frequency data for CYP3A5 genotypes, haplotypes, and/or haplotype pairs are determined in a reference population and used in a method for identifying an association between a trait and a CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair. The trait may be any detectable phenotype, including but not limited to susceptibility to a disease or response to a treatment. In one embodiment, the method involves obtaining data on the frequency of the genotype(s), haplotype(s), or haplotype pair(s) of interest in a reference population as well as in a population exhibiting the trait. Frequency data for one or both of the reference and trait populations may be obtained by genotyping or haplotyping each individual in the populations using one or more of the methods described above. The haplotypes for the trait population may be determined directly or, alternatively, by a predictive genotype to haplotype approach as described above. In another embodiment, the frequency data for the reference and/or trait populations is obtained by accessing previously determined frequency data, which may be in written or electronic form. For example, the frequency data may be present in a database that is accessible by a computer. Once the frequency data is obtained, the frequencies of the genotype(s), haplotype(s), or haplotype pair(s) of interest in the reference and trait populations are compared. In a preferred embodiment, the frequencies of all genotypes, haplotypes, and/or haplotype pairs observed in the populations are compared. If a particular CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair is more frequent in the trait population than in the reference population at a statistically significant amount, then the trait is predicted to be associated with that CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype or haplotype pair. Preferably, the CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair being compared in the trait and reference populations is selected from the full-genotypes and full-haplotypes shown in Tables 4 and 5, or from sub-genotypes

and sub-haplotypes derived from these genotypes and haplotypes. Sub-genotypes useful in the invention preferably do not include sub-genotypes solely for any one of PS3, PS4, PS15 and PS25 or for any combination thereof.

In a preferred embodiment of the method, the trait of interest is a clinical response exhibited by a patient to some therapeutic treatment, for example, response to a drug targeting CYP3A5 or response to a therapeutic treatment for a medical condition. As used herein, "medical condition" includes but is not limited to any condition or disease manifested as one or more physical and/or psychological symptoms for which treatment is desirable, and includes previously and newly identified diseases and other disorders. As used herein the term "clinical response" means any or all of the following: a quantitative measure of the response, no response, and/or adverse response (i.e., side effects).

In order to deduce a correlation between clinical response to a treatment and a CYP3A5 genotype, haplotype, or haplotype pair, it is necessary to obtain data on the clinical responses exhibited by a population of individuals who received the treatment, hereinafter the "clinical population". This clinical data may be obtained by analyzing the results of a clinical trial that has already been run and/or the clinical data may be obtained by designing and carrying out one or more new clinical trials. As used herein, the term "clinical trial" means any research study designed to collect clinical data on responses to a particular treatment, and includes but is not limited to phase I, phase II and phase III clinical trials. Standard methods are used to define the patient population and to enroll subjects.

It is preferred that the individuals included in the clinical population have been graded for the existence of the medical condition of interest. This is important in cases where the symptom(s) being presented by the patients can be caused by more than one underlying condition, and where treatment of the underlying conditions are not the same. An example of this would be where patients experience breathing difficulties that are due to either asthma or respiratory infections. If both sets were treated with an asthma medication, there would be a spurious group of apparent non-responders that did not actually have asthma. These people would affect the ability to detect any correlation between haplotype and treatment outcome. This grading of potential patients could employ a standard physical exam or one or more lab tests. Alternatively, grading of patients could use haplotyping for situations where there is a strong correlation between haplotype pair and disease susceptibility or severity.

The therapeutic treatment of interest is administered to each individual in the trial population and each individual's response to the treatment is measured using one or more predetermined criteria. It is contemplated that in many cases, the trial population will exhibit a range of responses and that the investigator will choose the number of responder groups (e.g., low, medium, high) made up by the various responses. In addition, the CYP3A5 gene for each individual in the trial population is genotyped and/or haplotyped, which may be done before or after administering the treatment.

After both the clinical and polymorphism data have been obtained, correlations between

individual response and CYP3A5 genotype or haplotype content are created. Correlations may be produced in several ways. In one method, individuals are grouped by their CYP3A5 genotype or haplotype (or haplotype pair) (also referred to as a polymorphism group), and then the averages and standard deviations of clinical responses exhibited by the members of each polymorphism group are calculated.

These results are then analyzed to determine if any observed variation in clinical response between polymorphism groups is statistically significant. Statistical analysis methods which may be used are described in L.D. Fisher and G. vanBelle, "Biostatistics: A Methodology for the Health Sciences", Wiley-Interscience (New York) 1993. This analysis may also include a regression calculation of which polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene give the most significant contribution to the differences in phenotype. One regression model useful in the invention is described in WO 01/01218, entitled "Methods for Obtaining and Using Haplotype Data".

A second method for finding correlations between CYP3A5 haplotype content and clinical responses uses predictive models based on error-minimizing optimization algorithms. One of many possible optimization algorithms is a genetic algorithm (R. Judson, "Genetic Algorithms and Their Uses in Chemistry" in Reviews in Computational Chemistry, Vol. 10, pp. 1-73, K. B. Lipkowitz and D. B. Boyd, eds. (VCH Publishers, New York, 1997). Simulated annealing (Press et al., "Numerical Recipes in C: The Art of Scientific Computing", Cambridge University Press (Cambridge) 1992, Ch. 10), neural networks (E. Rich and K. Knight, "Artificial Intelligence", 2nd Edition (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1991, Ch. 18), standard gradient descent methods (Press et al., *supra*, Ch. 10), or other global or local optimization approaches (see discussion in Judson, *supra*) could also be used. Preferably, the correlation is found using a genetic algorithm approach as described in WO 01/01218.

Correlations may also be analyzed using analysis of variation (ANOVA) techniques to determine how much of the variation in the clinical data is explained by different subsets of the polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene. As described in WO 01/01218, ANOVA is used to test hypotheses about whether a response variable is caused by or correlated with one or more traits or variables that can be measured (Fisher and vanBelle, *supra*, Ch. 10).

From the analyses described above, a mathematical model may be readily constructed by the skilled artisan that predicts clinical response as a function of CYP3A5 genotype or haplotype content. Preferably, the model is validated in one or more follow-up clinical trials designed to test the model.

The identification of an association between a clinical response and a genotype or haplotype (or haplotype pair) for the CYP3A5 gene may be the basis for designing a diagnostic method to determine those individuals who will or will not respond to the treatment, or alternatively, will respond at a lower level and thus may require more treatment, i.e., a greater dose of a drug. The diagnostic method may take one of several forms: for example, a direct DNA test (i.e., genotyping or haplotyping one or more of the polymorphic sites in the CYP3A5 gene), a serological test, or a physical exam measurement. The only requirement is that there be a good correlation between the

diagnostic test results and the underlying CYP3A5 genotype or haplotype that is in turn correlated with the clinical response. In a preferred embodiment, this diagnostic method uses the predictive haplotyping method described above.

In another embodiment, the invention provides an isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant of the CYP3A5 gene or a fragment of the gene which contains at least one of the novel polymorphic sites described herein. The nucleotide sequence of a variant CYP3A5 gene is identical to the reference genomic sequence for those portions of the gene examined, as described in the Examples below, except that it comprises a different nucleotide at one or more of the novel polymorphic sites PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24, and may also comprise one or more additional polymorphisms selected from the group consisting of adenine at PS3, thymine at PS4, adenine at PS15 and cytosine at PS25. Similarly, the nucleotide sequence of a variant fragment of the CYP3A5 gene is identical to the corresponding portion of the reference sequence except for having a different nucleotide at one or more of the novel polymorphic sites described herein. Thus, the invention specifically does not include polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence identical to the reference sequence of the CYP3A5 gene, which is defined by haplotype 12, (or other reported CYP3A5 sequences) or to portions of the reference sequence (or other reported CYP3A5 sequences), except for the haplotyping and genotyping oligonucleotides described above.

The location of a polymorphism in a variant CYP3A5 gene or fragment is preferably identified by aligning its sequence against SEQ ID NO:1. The polymorphism is selected from the group consisting of guanine at PS1, guanine at PS2, cytosine at PS5, cytosine at PS6, thymine at PS7, adenine at PS8, adenine at PS9, adenine at PS10, thymine at PS11, adenine at PS12, thymine at PS13, adenine at PS14, guanine at PS16, thymine at PS17, thymine at PS18, cytosine at PS19, cytosine at PS20, thymine at PS21, guanine at PS22, adenine at PS23 and cytosine at PS24. In a preferred embodiment, the polymorphic variant comprises a naturally-occurring isogene of the CYP3A5 gene which is defined by any one of haplotypes 1- 11 and 13 - 26 shown in Table 5 below.

Polymorphic variants of the invention may be prepared by isolating a clone containing the CYP3A5 gene from a human genomic library. The clone may be sequenced to determine the identity of the nucleotides at the novel polymorphic sites described herein. Any particular variant or fragment thereof, that is claimed herein could be prepared from this clone by performing *in vitro* mutagenesis using procedures well-known in the art. Any particular CYP3A5 variant or fragment thereof may also be prepared using synthetic or semi-synthetic methods known in the art.

CYP3A5 isogenes, or fragments thereof, may be isolated using any method that allows separation of the two "copies" of the CYP3A5 gene present in an individual, which, as readily understood by the skilled artisan, may be the same allele or different alleles. Separation methods include targeted *in vivo* cloning (TIVC) in yeast as described in WO 98/01573, U.S. Patent No. 5,866,404, and U.S. Patent No. 5,972,614. Another method, which is described in U.S. Patent No.

5,972,614, uses an allele specific oligonucleotide in combination with primer extension and exonuclease degradation to generate hemizygous DNA targets. Yet other methods are single molecule dilution (SMD) as described in Ruaño et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 87:6296-6300, 1990; and allele specific PCR (Ruaño et al., 1989, *supra*; Ruaño et al., 1991, *supra*; Michalatos-Beloin et al., *supra*).

5 The invention also provides CYP3A5 genome anthologies, which are collections of at least two CYP3A5 isogenes found in a given population. The population may be any group of at least two individuals, including but not limited to a reference population, a population group, a family population, a clinical population, and a same gender population. A CYP3A5 genome anthology may comprise individual CYP3A5 isogenes stored in separate containers such as microtest tubes, separate
10 wells of a microtitre plate and the like. Alternatively, two or more groups of the CYP3A5 isogenes in the anthology may be stored in separate containers. Individual isogenes or groups of such isogenes in a genome anthology may be stored in any convenient and stable form, including but not limited to in buffered solutions, as DNA precipitates, freeze-dried preparations and the like. A preferred CYP3A5 genome anthology of the invention comprises a set of isogenes defined by the haplotypes shown in
15 Table 5 below.

An isolated polynucleotide containing a polymorphic variant nucleotide sequence of the invention may be operably linked to one or more expression regulatory elements in a recombinant expression vector capable of being propagated and expressing the encoded CYP3A5 protein in a prokaryotic or a eukaryotic host cell. Examples of expression regulatory elements which may be used
20 include, but are not limited to, the lac system, operator and promoter regions of phage lambda, yeast promoters, and promoters derived from vaccinia virus, adenovirus, retroviruses, or SV40. Other regulatory elements include, but are not limited to, appropriate leader sequences, termination codons, polyadenylation signals, and other sequences required for the appropriate transcription and subsequent translation of the nucleic acid sequence in a given host cell. Of course, the correct combinations of
25 expression regulatory elements will depend on the host system used. In addition, it is understood that the expression vector contains any additional elements necessary for its transfer to and subsequent replication in the host cell. Examples of such elements include, but are not limited to, origins of replication and selectable markers. Such expression vectors are commercially available or are readily constructed using methods known to those in the art (e.g., F. Ausubel et al., 1987, in "Current
30 Protocols in Molecular Biology", John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York). Host cells which may be used to express the variant CYP3A5 sequences of the invention include, but are not limited to, eukaryotic and mammalian cells, such as animal, plant, insect and yeast cells, and prokaryotic cells, such as *E. coli*, or algal cells as known in the art. The recombinant expression vector may be introduced into the host cell using any method known to those in the art including, but not limited to,
35 microinjection, electroporation, particle bombardment, transduction, and transfection using DEAE-dextran, lipofection, or calcium phosphate (see e.g., Sambrook et al. (1989) in "Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, New York). In a preferred aspect,

eukaryotic expression vectors that function in eukaryotic cells, and preferably mammalian cells, are used. Non-limiting examples of such vectors include vaccinia virus vectors, adenovirus vectors, herpes virus vectors, and baculovirus transfer vectors. Preferred eukaryotic cell lines include COS cells, CHO cells, HeLa cells, NIH/3T3 cells, and embryonic stem cells (Thomson, J. A. et al., 1998 *Science* 282:1145-1147). Particularly preferred host cells are mammalian cells.

As will be readily recognized by the skilled artisan, expression of polymorphic variants of the CYP3A5 gene will produce CYP3A5 mRNAs varying from each other at any polymorphic site retained in the spliced and processed mRNA molecules. These mRNAs can be used for the preparation of a CYP3A5 cDNA comprising a nucleotide sequence which is a polymorphic variant of the CYP3A5 reference coding sequence shown in Figure 2. Thus, the invention also provides CYP3A5 mRNAs and corresponding cDNAs which comprise a nucleotide sequence that is identical to SEQ ID NO:2 (Fig. 2) (or its corresponding RNA sequence) for those regions of SEQ ID NO:2 that correspond to the examined portions of the CYP3A5 gene (as described in the Examples below), except for having one or more polymorphisms selected from the group consisting of thymine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 88, adenine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 299 and guanine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 654, and may also comprise an additional polymorphism of adenine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 624. A particularly preferred polymorphic cDNA variant comprises the coding sequence of a CYP3A5 isogene defined by any one of haplotypes 2, 5, 7-8, 18-19, and 21. Fragments of these variant mRNAs and cDNAs are included in the scope of the invention, provided they contain one or more of the novel polymorphisms described herein. The invention specifically excludes polynucleotides identical to previously identified CYP3A5 mRNAs, cDNAs, or previously described fragments thereof. Polynucleotides comprising a variant CYP3A5 RNA or DNA sequence may be isolated from a biological sample using well-known molecular biological procedures or may be chemically synthesized.

As used herein, a polymorphic variant of a CYP3A5 gene, mRNA or cDNA fragment comprises at least one novel polymorphism identified herein and has a length of at least 10 nucleotides and may range up to the full length of the gene. Preferably, such fragments are between 100 and 3000 nucleotides in length, and more preferably between 200 and 2000 nucleotides in length, and most preferably between 500 and 1000 nucleotides in length.

In describing the CYP3A5 polymorphic sites identified herein, reference is made to the sense strand of the gene for convenience. However, as recognized by the skilled artisan, nucleic acid molecules containing the CYP3A5 gene or cDNA may be complementary double stranded molecules and thus reference to a particular site on the sense strand refers as well to the corresponding site on the complementary antisense strand. Thus, reference may be made to the same polymorphic site on either strand and an oligonucleotide may be designed to hybridize specifically to either strand at a target region containing the polymorphic site. Thus, the invention also includes single-stranded polynucleotides which are complementary to the sense strand of the CYP3A5 genomic, mRNA and

cDNA variants described herein.

Polynucleotides comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment of the invention may be useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient could benefit from expression, or increased expression, of a particular CYP3A5 protein isoform, an expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. The patient may be one who lacks the CYP3A5 isogene encoding that isoform or may already have at least one copy of that isogene.

In other situations, it may be desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular CYP3A5 isogene. Expression of a CYP3A5 isogene may be turned off by transforming a targeted organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses high levels of untranslatable mRNA or antisense RNA for the isogene or fragment thereof. Alternatively, oligonucleotides directed against the regulatory regions (e.g., promoter, introns, enhancers, 3' untranslated region) of the isogene may block transcription. Oligonucleotides targeting the transcription initiation site, e.g., between positions -10 and +10 from the start site are preferred. Similarly, inhibition of transcription can be achieved using oligonucleotides that base-pair with region(s) of the isogene DNA to form triplex DNA (see e.g., Gee et al. in Huber, B.E. and B.I. Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches, Futura Publishing Co., Mt. Kisco, N.Y., 1994). Antisense oligonucleotides may also be designed to block translation of CYP3A5 mRNA transcribed from a particular isogene. It is also contemplated that ribozymes may be designed that can catalyze the specific cleavage of CYP3A5 mRNA transcribed from a particular isogene.

The untranslated mRNA, antisense RNA or antisense oligonucleotides may be delivered to a target cell or tissue by expression from a vector introduced into the cell or tissue *in vivo* or *ex vivo*. Alternatively, such molecules may be formulated as a pharmaceutical composition for administration to the patient. Oligoribonucleotides and/or oligodeoxynucleotides intended for use as antisense oligonucleotides may be modified to increase stability and half-life. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl linkages, and the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine and queosine, as well as acetyl-, methyl-, thio-, and similarly modified forms of adenine, cytosine, guanine, thymine, and uracil which are not as easily recognized by endogenous nucleases.

The invention also provides an isolated polypeptide comprising a polymorphic variant of (a) the reference CYP3A5 amino acid sequence shown in Figure 3 or (b) a fragment of this reference sequence. The location of a variant amino acid in a CYP3A5 polypeptide or fragment of the invention is identified by aligning its sequence against SEQ ID NO:3 (Fig. 3). A CYP3A5 protein variant of the invention comprises an amino acid sequence identical to SEQ ID NO:3 for those regions of SEQ ID NO:3 that are encoded by examined portions of the CYP3A5 gene (as described in the Examples below), except for having one or more variant amino acids selected from the group consisting of tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 30 and tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 100. Thus, a CYP3A5 fragment of the invention, also referred to herein as a

CYP3A5 peptide variant, is any fragment of a CYP3A5 protein variant that contains one or more of the amino acid variations shown in Table 2. The invention specifically excludes amino acid sequences identical to those previously identified for CYP3A5, including SEQ ID NO:3, and previously described fragments thereof. CYP3A5 protein variants included within the invention comprise all amino acid sequences based on SEQ ID NO:3 and having the combination of amino acid variations described in Table 2 below. In preferred embodiments, a CYP3A5 protein variant of the invention is encoded by an isogene defined by one of the observed haplotypes, 2, 5, 7-8, 18-19, and 21, shown in Table 5.

Table 2. Novel Polymorphic Variants of CYP3A5

Polymorphic Variant Number	Amino Acid Position and Identities	
	30	100
1	H	Y
2	Y	S
3	Y	Y

A CYP3A5 peptide variant of the invention is at least 6 amino acids in length and is preferably any number between 6 and 30 amino acids long, more preferably between 10 and 25, and most preferably between 15 and 20 amino acids long. Such CYP3A5 peptide variants may be useful as antigens to generate antibodies specific for one of the above CYP3A5 isoforms. In addition, the CYP3A5 peptide variants may be useful in drug screening assays.

A CYP3A5 variant protein or peptide of the invention may be prepared by chemical synthesis or by expressing an appropriate variant CYP3A5 genomic or cDNA sequence described above.

Alternatively, the CYP3A5 protein variant may be isolated from a biological sample of an individual having a CYP3A5 isogene which encodes the variant protein. Where the sample contains two different CYP3A5 isoforms (i.e., the individual has different CYP3A5 isogenes), a particular CYP3A5 isoform of the invention can be isolated by immunoaffinity chromatography using an antibody which specifically binds to that particular CYP3A5 isoform but does not bind to the other CYP3A5 isoform.

The expressed or isolated CYP3A5 protein or peptide may be detected by methods known in the art, including Coomassie blue staining, silver staining, and Western blot analysis using antibodies specific for the isoform of the CYP3A5 protein or peptide as discussed further below. CYP3A5 variant proteins and peptides can be purified by standard protein purification procedures known in the art, including differential precipitation, molecular sieve chromatography, ion-exchange chromatography, isoelectric focusing, gel electrophoresis, affinity and immunoaffinity chromatography and the like. (Ausubel et. al., 1987, In Current Protocols in Molecular Biology John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York). In the case of immunoaffinity chromatography, antibodies specific for a particular polymorphic variant may be used.

A polymorphic variant CYP3A5 gene of the invention may also be fused in frame with a heterologous sequence to encode a chimeric CYP3A5 protein. The non-CYP3A5 portion of the

chimeric protein may be recognized by a commercially available antibody. In addition, the chimeric protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the CYP3A5 and non-CYP3A5 portions so that the CYP3A5 protein may be cleaved and purified away from the non-CYP3A5 portion.

5 An additional embodiment of the invention relates to using a novel CYP3A5 protein isoform, or a fragment thereof, in any of a variety of drug screening assays. Such screening assays may be performed to identify agents that bind specifically to all known CYP3A5 protein isoforms or to only a subset of one or more of these isoforms. The agents may be from chemical compound libraries, peptide libraries and the like. The CYP3A5 protein or peptide variant may be free in solution or
10 affixed to a solid support. In one embodiment, high throughput screening of compounds for binding to a CYP3A5 variant may be accomplished using the method described in PCT application WO84/03565, in which large numbers of test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface, contacted with the CYP3A5 protein(s) of interest and then washed. Bound CYP3A5 protein(s) are then detected using methods well-known in the art.

15 In another embodiment, a novel CYP3A5 protein isoform may be used in assays to measure the binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting the CYP3A5 protein or to measure the enzymatic activity of CYP3A5 when using one or more candidate drugs as substrates.

 In yet another embodiment, when a particular CYP3A5 haplotype or group of CYP3A5 haplotypes encodes a CYP3A5 protein variant with an amino acid sequence distinct from that of
20 CYP3A5 protein isoforms encoded by other CYP3A5 haplotypes, then detection of that particular CYP3A5 haplotype or group of CYP3A5 haplotypes may be accomplished by detecting expression of the encoded CYP3A5 protein variant using any of the methods described herein or otherwise commonly known to the skilled artisan.

 In another embodiment, the invention provides antibodies specific for and immunoreactive
25 with one or more of the novel CYP3A5 variant proteins described herein. The antibodies may be either monoclonal or polyclonal in origin. The CYP3A5 protein or peptide variant used to generate the antibodies may be from natural or recombinant sources or produced by chemical synthesis using synthesis techniques known in the art. If the CYP3A5 protein variant is of insufficient size to be antigenic, it may be conjugated, complexed, or otherwise covalently linked to a carrier molecule to
30 enhance the antigenicity of the peptide. Examples of carrier molecules, include, but are not limited to, albumins (e.g., human, bovine, fish, ovine), and keyhole limpet hemocyanin (Basic and Clinical Immunology, 1991, Eds. D.P. Stites, and A.I. Terr, Appleton and Lange, Norwalk Connecticut, San Mateo, California).

 In one embodiment, an antibody specifically immunoreactive with one of the novel protein
35 isoforms described herein is administered to an individual to neutralize activity of the CYP3A5 isoform expressed by that individual. The antibody may be formulated as a pharmaceutical composition which includes a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Antibodies specific for and immunoreactive with one of the novel protein isoforms described herein may be used to immunoprecipitate the CYP3A5 protein variant from solution as well as react with CYP3A5 protein isoforms on Western or immunoblots of polyacrylamide gels on membrane supports or substrates. In another preferred embodiment, the antibodies will detect CYP3A5 protein isoforms in paraffin or frozen tissue sections, or in cells which have been fixed or unfixed and prepared on slides, coverslips, or the like, for use in immunocytochemical, immunohistochemical, and immunofluorescence techniques.

In another embodiment, an antibody specifically immunoreactive with one of the novel CYP3A5 protein variants described herein is used in immunoassays to detect this variant in biological samples. In this method, an antibody of the present invention is contacted with a biological sample and the formation of a complex between the CYP3A5 protein variant and the antibody is detected. As described, suitable immunoassays include radioimmunoassay, Western blot assay, immunofluorescent assay, enzyme linked immunoassay (ELISA), chemiluminescent assay, immunohistochemical assay, immunocytochemical assay, and the like (see, e.g., Principles and Practice of Immunoassay, 1991, Eds. Christopher P. Price and David J. Neoman, Stockton Press, New York, New York; Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 1987, Eds. Ausubel et al., John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York). Standard techniques known in the art for ELISA are described in Methods in Immunodiagnosis, 2nd Ed., Eds. Rose and Bigazzi, John Wiley and Sons, New York 1980; and Campbell et al., 1984, Methods in Immunology, W.A. Benjamin, Inc.). Such assays may be direct, indirect, competitive, or noncompetitive as described in the art (see, e.g., Principles and Practice of Immunoassay, 1991, Eds. Christopher P. Price and David J. Neoman, Stockton Pres, NY, NY; and Oellirich, M., 1984, J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem., 22:895-904). Proteins may be isolated from test specimens and biological samples by conventional methods, as described in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra.

Exemplary antibody molecules for use in the detection and therapy methods of the present invention are intact immunoglobulin molecules, substantially intact immunoglobulin molecules, or those portions of immunoglobulin molecules that contain the antigen binding site. Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies may be produced by methods conventionally known in the art (e.g., Kohler and Milstein, 1975, Nature, 256:495-497; Campbell Monoclonal Antibody Technology, the Production and Characterization of Rodent and Human Hybridomas, 1985; In: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Eds. Burdon et al., Volume 13, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam). The antibodies or antigen binding fragments thereof may also be produced by genetic engineering. The technology for expression of both heavy and light chain genes in *E. coli* is the subject of PCT patent applications, publication number WO 901443, and WO 9014424 and in Huse et al., 1989, Science, 246:1275-1281. The antibodies may also be humanized (e.g., Queen, C. et al. 1989 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:10029).

Effect(s) of the polymorphisms identified herein on expression of CYP3A5 may be

investigated by various means known in the art, such as by *in vitro* translation of mRNA transcripts of the CYP3A5 gene, cDNA or fragment thereof, or by preparing recombinant cells and/or nonhuman recombinant organisms, preferably recombinant animals, containing a polymorphic variant of the CYP3A5 gene. As used herein, "expression" includes but is not limited to one or more of the following: transcription of the gene into precursor mRNA; splicing and other processing of the precursor mRNA to produce mature mRNA; mRNA stability; translation of the mature mRNA(s) into CYP3A5 protein(s) (including effects of polymorphisms on codon usage and tRNA availability); and glycosylation and/or other modifications of the translation product, if required for proper expression and function.

To prepare a recombinant cell of the invention, the desired CYP3A5 isogene, cDNA or coding sequence may be introduced into the cell in a vector such that the isogene, cDNA or coding sequence remains extrachromosomal. In such a situation, the gene will be expressed by the cell from the extrachromosomal location. In a preferred embodiment, the CYP3A5 isogene, cDNA or coding sequence is introduced into a cell in such a way that it recombines with the endogenous CYP3A5 gene present in the cell. Such recombination requires the occurrence of a double recombination event, thereby resulting in the desired CYP3A5 gene polymorphism. Vectors for the introduction of genes both for recombination and for extrachromosomal maintenance are known in the art, and any suitable vector or vector construct may be used in the invention. Methods such as electroporation, particle bombardment, calcium phosphate co-precipitation and viral transduction for introducing DNA into cells are known in the art; therefore, the choice of method may lie with the competence and preference of the skilled practitioner. Examples of cells into which the CYP3A5 isogene, cDNA or coding sequence may be introduced include, but are not limited to, continuous culture cells, such as COS, CHO, NIH/3T3, and primary or culture cells of the relevant tissue type, i.e., they express the CYP3A5 isogene, cDNA or coding sequence. Such recombinant cells can be used to compare the biological activities of the different protein variants.

Recombinant nonhuman organisms, i.e., transgenic animals, expressing a variant CYP3A5 gene, cDNA or coding sequence are prepared using standard procedures known in the art. Preferably, a construct comprising the variant gene, cDNA or coding sequence is introduced into a nonhuman animal or an ancestor of the animal at an embryonic stage, i.e., the one-cell stage, or generally not later than about the eight-cell stage. Transgenic animals carrying the constructs of the invention can be made by several methods known to those having skill in the art. One method involves transfecting into the embryo a retrovirus constructed to contain one or more insulator elements, a gene or genes (or cDNA or coding sequence) of interest, and other components known to those skilled in the art to provide a complete shuttle vector harboring the insulated gene(s) as a transgene, see e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,610,053. Another method involves directly injecting a transgene into the embryo. A third method involves the use of embryonic stem cells. Examples of animals into which the CYP3A5 isogene, cDNA or coding sequences may be introduced include, but are not limited to, mice, rats,

other rodents, and nonhuman primates (see "The Introduction of Foreign Genes into Mice" and the cited references therein, In: Recombinant DNA, Eds. J.D. Watson, M. Gilman, J. Witkowski, and M. Zoller; W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, pages 254-272). Transgenic animals stably expressing a human CYP3A5 isogene, cDNA or coding sequence and producing the encoded human CYP3A5 protein can be used as biological models for studying diseases related to abnormal CYP3A5 expression and/or activity, and for screening and assaying various candidate drugs, compounds, and treatment regimens to reduce the symptoms or effects of these diseases.

An additional embodiment of the invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for treating disorders affected by expression or function of a novel CYP3A5 isogene described herein. The pharmaceutical composition may comprise any of the following active ingredients: a polynucleotide comprising one of these novel CYP3A5 isogenes (or cDNAs or coding sequences); an antisense oligonucleotide directed against one of the novel CYP3A5 isogenes, a polynucleotide encoding such an antisense oligonucleotide, or another compound which inhibits expression of a novel CYP3A5 isogene described herein. Preferably, the composition contains the active ingredient in a therapeutically effective amount. By therapeutically effective amount is meant that one or more of the symptoms relating to disorders affected by expression or function of a novel CYP3A5 isogene is reduced and/or eliminated. The composition also comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, examples of which include, but are not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water. Those skilled in the art may employ a formulation most suitable for the active ingredient, whether it is a polynucleotide, oligonucleotide, protein, peptide or small molecule antagonist. The pharmaceutical composition may be administered alone or in combination with at least one other agent, such as a stabilizing compound. Administration of the pharmaceutical composition may be by any number of routes including, but not limited to oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-arterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, intradermal, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, enteral, topical, sublingual, or rectal. Further details on techniques for formulation and administration may be found in the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Maaack Publishing Co., Easton, PA).

For any composition, determination of the therapeutically effective dose of active ingredient and/or the appropriate route of administration is well within the capability of those skilled in the art. For example, the dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays or in animal models. The animal model may also be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans. The exact dosage will be determined by the practitioner, in light of factors relating to the patient requiring treatment, including but not limited to severity of the disease state, general health, age, weight and gender of the patient, diet, time and frequency of administration, other drugs being taken by the patient, and tolerance/response to the treatment.

Any or all analytical and mathematical operations involved in practicing the methods of the

present invention may be implemented by a computer. In addition, the computer may execute a program that generates views (or screens) displayed on a display device and with which the user can interact to view and analyze large amounts of information relating to the CYP3A5 gene and its genomic variation, including chromosome location, gene structure, and gene family, gene expression data, polymorphism data, genetic sequence data, and clinical data population data (e.g., data on ethnogeographic origin, clinical responses, genotypes, and haplotypes for one or more populations). The CYP3A5 polymorphism data described herein may be stored as part of a relational database (e.g., an instance of an Oracle database or a set of ASCII flat files). These polymorphism data may be stored on the computer's hard drive or may, for example, be stored on a CD-ROM or on one or more other storage devices accessible by the computer. For example, the data may be stored on one or more databases in communication with the computer via a network.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described in the following examples. Other embodiments within the scope of the claims herein will be apparent to one skilled in the art from consideration of the specification or practice of the invention as disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification, together with the examples, be considered exemplary only, with the scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the claims which follow the examples.

EXAMPLES

The Examples herein are meant to exemplify the various aspects of carrying out the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. The Examples do not include detailed descriptions for conventional methods employed, such as in the performance of genomic DNA isolation, PCR and sequencing procedures. Such methods are well-known to those skilled in the art and are described in numerous publications, for example, Sambrook, Fritsch, and Maniatis, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, USA, (1989).

EXAMPLE 1

This example illustrates examination of various regions of the CYP3A5 gene for polymorphic sites.

Amplification of Target Regions

The following target regions of the CYP3A5 gene were amplified using PCR primer pairs. The primers used for each region are represented below by providing the nucleotide positions of their initial and final nucleotides, which correspond to positions in SEQ ID NO:1 (Figure 1).

PCR Primer Pairs

	Fragment No.	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer	PCR Product
	Fragment 1	3423-3448	complement of 3985-3960	563 nt
	Fragment 2	3617-3639	complement of 4288-4266	672 nt
5	Fragment 3	3617-3639	complement of 4317-4294	701 nt
	Fragment 4	7331-7353	complement of 7950-7928	620 nt
	Fragment 5	9075-9098	complement of 9722-9703	648 nt
	Fragment 6	11000-11022	complement of 11571-11550	572 nt
	Fragment 7	16602-16626	complement of 17236-17214	635 nt
10	Fragment 8	16992-17013	complement of 17494-17474	503 nt
	Fragment 9	18374-18395	complement of 18979-18957	606 nt
	Fragment 10	19627-19650	complement of 20365-20340	739 nt
	Fragment 11	20878-20900	complement of 21324-21302	447 nt
	Fragment 12	23027-23049	complement of 23738-23715	712 nt
15	Fragment 13	30952-30975	complement of 31551-31528	600 nt
	Fragment 14	33457-33479	complement of 34053-34032	597 nt
	Fragment 15	35247-35271	complement of 35902-35878	656 nt

These primer pairs were used in PCR reactions containing genomic DNA isolated from
 20 immortalized cell lines for each member of the Index Repository. The PCR reactions were carried out under the following conditions:

	Reaction volume	= 10 μ l
	10 x Advantage 2 Polymerase reaction buffer (Clontech)	= 1 μ l
	100 ng of human genomic DNA	= 1 μ l
25	10 mM dNTP	= 0.4 μ l
	Advantage 2 Polymerase enzyme mix (Clontech)	= 0.2 μ l
	Forward Primer (10 μ M)	= 0.4 μ l
	Reverse Primer (10 μ M)	= 0.4 μ l
	Water	= 6.6 μ l

30	Amplification profile:	
	97°C - 2 min.	1 cycle
35	97°C - 15 sec.	} 10 cycles
	70°C - 45 sec.	
	72°C - 45 sec.	
40	97°C - 15 sec.	} 35 cycles
	64°C - 45 sec.	
	72°C - 45 sec.	

Sequencing of PCR Products

The PCR products were purified using a Whatman/Polyfiltronics 100 μ l 384 well unfilter
 45 plate essentially according to the manufacturers protocol. The purified DNA was eluted in 50 μ l of distilled water. Sequencing reactions were set up using Applied Biosystems Big Dye Terminator chemistry essentially according to the manufacturers protocol. The purified PCR products were sequenced in both directions using the primer sets described previously or those represented below by the nucleotide positions of their initial and final nucleotides, which correspond to positions in SEQ ID

NO:1 (Figure 1). Reaction products were purified by isopropanol precipitation, and run on an Applied Biosystems 3700 DNA Analyzer.

Sequencing Primer Pairs

	Fragment No.	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer
5	Fragment 1	3456-3475	complement of 3960-3941
	Fragment 2	3744-3764	complement of 4220-4201
	Fragment 3	3744-3764	complement of 4286-4266
	Fragment 4	7536-7557	complement of 7922-7902
	Fragment 5	9202-9223	complement of 9594-9574
10	Fragment 6	11039-11058	complement of 11466-11447
	Fragment 7	16655-16674	complement of 17183-17162
	Fragment 8	17032-17052	complement of 17447-17427
	Fragment 9	18403-18422	complement of 18950-18931
	Fragment 10	19660-19679	complement of 20111-20090
15	Fragment 11	20904-20925	complement of 21264-21245
	Fragment 12	23116-23137	complement of 23593-23572
	Fragment 13	31065-31085	complement of 31451-31432
	Fragment 14	33538-33558	complement of 33998-33977
	Fragment 15	35308-35327	complement of 35849-35828

Analysis of Sequences for Polymorphic Sites

Sequence information for a minimum of 80 humans was analyzed for the presence of polymorphisms using the Polyphred program (Nickerson et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:2745-2751, 1997). The presence of a polymorphism was confirmed on both strands. The polymorphisms and their locations in the CYP3A5 reference genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) are listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Polymorphic Sites Identified in the CYP3A5 Gene

	Polymorphic Site Number	PolyId(a)	Nucleotide Position	Reference Allele	Variant Allele	CDS Variant Position	AA Variant
5	PS1	1225928	3633	A	G		
	PS2	1225930	3747	C	G		
	PS3(R)	1225932	3927	G	A		
	PS4(R)	1225934	3939	C	T		
	PS5	1225939	3998	A	C		
10	PS6	1225949	7657	T	C		
	PS7	1225951	7717	C	T	88	H30Y
	PS8	1225958	7830	G	A		
	PS9	1225968	9523	T	A		
	PS10	1225976	11189	C	A		
15	PS11	1225978	11214	C	T		
	PS12	1225986	11310	C	A	299	S100Y
	PS13	1226007	16830	C	T		
	PS14	1226015	17383	G	A		
	PS15(R)	1226017	18697	G	A	624	K208K
20	PS16	1226019	18727	A	G	654	P218P
	PS17	1226021	18787	C	T		
	PS18	1226023	19755	C	T		
	PS19	1226027	19806	T	C		
	PS20	1226029	20065	A	C		
25	PS21	1226033	21170	G	T		
	PS22	1226035	31057	A	G		
	PS23	1226037	33640	G	A		
	PS24	1226041	35506	T	C		
	PS25(R)	1226043	35618	T	C		
30	(a) PolyId is a unique identifier assigned to each PS by Genassance Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (R) Reported previously						

EXAMPLE 2

This example illustrates analysis of the CYP3A5 polymorphisms identified in the Index

Repository for human genotypes and haplotypes.

The different genotypes containing these polymorphisms that were observed in unrelated members of the reference population are shown in Table 4 below, with the haplotype pair indicating the combination of haplotypes determined for the individual using the haplotype derivation protocol described below. In Table 4, homozygous positions are indicated by one nucleotide and heterozygous positions are indicated by two nucleotides. Missing nucleotides in any given genotype in Table 4 were inferred based on linkage disequilibrium and/or Mendelian inheritance.

Table 4 (Part 1). Genotypes and Haplotype Pairs Observed for CYP3A5 Gene

	Genotype Number	HAP Pair	Polymorphic Sites									
			PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	PS9	PS10
5	1	12 12	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	2	15 15	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	3	11 11	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	4	12 4	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C/A
	5	12 22	A	C	G	C	A/C	T	C	G	T	C
10	6	11 20	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	7	12 17	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	8	12 19	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	9	12 16	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	10	12 5	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
15	11	12 6	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	12	11 15	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	13	12 8	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	14	12 23	A	C	G	C/T	A	T	C	G	T	C
	15	14 13	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
20	16	12 20	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	17	11 7	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	18	12 21	A	C	G	C	A	T	C/T	G	T	C
	19	11 25	A	C/G	G	C	A	T	C	G	T/A	C
	20	11 2	A	C	G	C	A	T/C	C	G	T	C
25	21	11 3	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G/A	T	C
	22	12 24	A	C	G	C/T	A	T	C	G	T	C
	23	11 18	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	24	12 1	A	C	G/A	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	25	12 9	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
30	26	12 14	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	27	12 26	A/G	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	28	15 8	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	29	12 15	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
	30	12 10	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C
35	31	12 11	A	C	G	C	A	T	C	G	T	C

Table 4 (Part 2). Genotypes and Haplotype Pairs Observed for CYP3A5 Gene

Genotype Number	HAP Pair		Polymorphic Sites									
			PS11	PS12	PS13	PS14	PS15	PS16	PS17	PS18	PS19	PS20
5	1	12 12	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	2	15 15	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	3	11 11	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	4	12 4	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	5	12 22	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
10	6	11 20	C/T	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	7	12 17	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C/T	T	A
	8	12 19	C	C	C/T	G	G/A	A	C	C	T	A/C
	9	12 16	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A/C
	10	12 5	C	C/A	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
15	11	12 6	C	C	C	G/A	G	A	C	C	T	A
	12	11 15	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	13	12 8	C	C	C	G	G/A	A	C/T	C	T	A
	14	12 23	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	15	14 13	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
20	16	12 20	C/T	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	17	11 7	C	C	C	G	G/A	A	C	C	T	A
	18	12 21	C	C	C	G	G/A	A	C	C	T	A
	19	11 25	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	20	11 2	C	C	C	G	G/A	A	C	C	T	A
25	21	11 3	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	22	12 24	C/T	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	23	11 18	C	C	C	G	G	A/G	C	C	T	A
	24	12 1	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	25	12 9	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
30	26	12 14	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	27	12 26	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	28	15 8	C	C	C	G	G/A	A	C/T	C	T	A
	29	12 15	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
	30	12 10	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A
35	31	12 11	C	C	C	G	G	A	C	C	T	A

Table 4 (Part 3). Genotypes and Haplotype Pairs Observed for CYP3A5 Gene

Genotype Number	HAP Pair	Polymorphic Sites				
		PS21	PS22	PS23	PS24	PS25
5	1	12 12	G	A	G	T T
	2	15 15	T	A	G	T C
	3	11 11	G	A	G	T C
	4	12 4	G/T	A	G	T T/C
	5	12 22	G	A/G	G	T T/C
10	6	11 20	G/T	A	G	T C
	7	12 17	G	A	G	T T/C
	8	12 19	G	A	G	T T/C
	9	12 16	G	A	G	T T
	10	12 5	G	A	G	T T
15	11	12 6	G	A	G	T T
	12	11 15	G/T	A	G	T C
	13	12 8	G	A	G	T T/C
	14	12 23	G	A	G	T T
	15	14 13	G	G	G	T T/C
20	16	12 20	G/T	A	G	T T/C
	17	11 7	G	A	G	T C
	18	12 21	G	A	G	T T/C
	19	11 25	G	A	G	T C
	20	11 2	G	A	G	T C
25	21	11 3	G	A	G	T C
	22	12 24	G/T	A	G	T T/C
	23	11 18	G	A	G	T C
	24	12 1	G	A	G	T T
	25	12 9	G	A	G/A	T T
30	26	12 14	G	A/G	G	T T
	27	12 26	G/T	A	G	T T/C
	28	15 8	T/G	A	G	T C
	29	12 15	G/T	A	G	T T/C
	30	12 10	G	A	G	T/C T
35	31	12 11	G	A	G	T T/C

The haplotype pairs shown in Table 4 were estimated from the unphased genotypes using a computer-implemented extension of Clark's algorithm (Clark, A.G. 1990 *Mol Bio Evol* 7, 111-122) for assigning haplotypes to unrelated individuals in a population sample, as described in

40 PCT/US01/12831, filed April 18, 2001. In this method, haplotypes are assigned directly from individuals who are homozygous at all sites or heterozygous at no more than one of the variable sites. This list of haplotypes is then used to deconvolute the unphased genotypes in the remaining (multiply heterozygous) individuals. In the present analysis, the list of haplotypes was augmented with haplotypes obtained from two families (one three-generation Caucasian family and one two-generation
45 African-American family).

By following this protocol, it was determined that the Index Repository examined herein and, by extension, the general population contains the 26 human CYP3A5 haplotypes shown in Table 5 below.

A CYP3A5 isogene defined by a full-haplotype shown in Table 5 below comprises the regions

of the SEQ ID NOS indicated in Table 5, with their corresponding set of polymorphic locations and identities, which are also set forth in Table 5.

Table 5 (Part 1). Haplotypes of the CYP3A5 gene.

Regions	PS		Haplotype Number(d)									
	No.(b)	Position(c)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3423-4317	1	3633/30	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3423-4317	2	3747/150	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3423-4317	3	3927/270	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
3423-4317	4	3939/390	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3423-4317	5	3998/510	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7331-7950	6	7657/630	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
7331-7950	7	7717/750	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7331-7950	8	7830/870	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
9075-9722	9	9523/990	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
11000-11571	10	11189/1110	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C
11000-11571	11	11214/1230	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
11000-11571	12	11310/1350	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	13	16830/1470	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	14	17383/1590	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
18374-18979	15	18697/1710	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G	G
18374-18979	16	18727/1830	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
18374-18979	17	18787/1950	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
19627-20365	18	19755/2070	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
19627-20365	19	19806/2190	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
19627-20365	20	20065/2310	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
20878-21324	21	21170/2430	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	G
23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30952-31551	22	31057/2550	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
33457-34053	23	33640/2670	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
35247-35902	24	35506/2790	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
35247-35902	25	35618/2910	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	C	T	T

Table 5 (Part 2). Haplotypes of the CYP3A5 gene.

Regions	PS	PS	Haplotype Number(d)									
Examined(a)	No.(b)	Position(c)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	3423-4317	1	3633/30	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	3423-4317	2	3747/150	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	3	3927/270	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939/390	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	5	3998/510	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10	7331-7950	6	7657/630	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717/750	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830/870	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523/990	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	11000-11571	10	11189/1110	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
15	11000-11571	11	11214/1230	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
	11000-11571	12	11310/1350	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830/1470	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
	16602-17494	14	17383/1590	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	18374-18979	15	18697/1710	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
20	18374-18979	16	18727/1830	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787/1950	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755/2070	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806/2190	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	19627-20365	20	20065/2310	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A
25	20878-21324	21	21170/2430	G	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	T
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057/2550	A	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640/2670	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	35247-35902	24	35506/2790	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
30	35247-35902	25	35618/2910	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	C	C

Table 5 (Part 3). Haplotypes of the CYP3A5 gene.

Regions			Haplotype Number(d)						
Examined(a)	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	21	22	23	24	25	26	
5	3423-4317	1	3633/30	A	A	A	A	A	G
	3423-4317	2	3747/150	C	C	C	C	G	C
	3423-4317	3	3927/270	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939/390	C	C	T	T	C	C
	3423-4317	5	3998/510	A	C	A	A	A	A
10	7331-7950	6	7657/630	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717/750	T	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830/870	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523/990	T	T	T	T	A	T
	11000-11571	10	11189/1110	C	C	C	C	C	C
15	11000-11571	11	11214/1230	C	C	C	T	C	C
	11000-11571	12	11310/1350	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830/1470	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	14	17383/1590	G	G	G	G	G	G
	18374-18979	15	18697/1710	A	G	G	G	G	G
20	18374-18979	16	18727/1830	A	A	A	A	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787/1950	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755/2070	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806/2190	T	T	T	T	T	T
	19627-20365	20	20065/2310	A	A	A	A	A	A
25	20878-21324	21	21170/2430	G	G	G	T	G	T
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057/2550	A	G	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640/2670	G	G	G	G	G	G
	35247-35902	24	35506/2790	T	T	T	T	T	T
30	35247-35902	25	35618/2910	C	C	T	C	C	C

(a) Region examined represents the nucleotide positions defining the start and stop positions within SEQ ID NO:1 of the regions sequenced;

(b) PS = polymorphic site;

(c) Position of PS within the indicated SEQ ID NO, with the 1st position number referring to SEQ ID NO:1 and the 2nd position number referring to SEQ ID NO:109, a modified version of SEQ ID NO:1 that comprises the context sequence of each polymorphic site, PS1-PS25, to facilitate electronic searching of the haplotypes;

(d) Alleles for CYP3A5 haplotypes are presented 5' to 3' in each column.

SEQ ID NO:1 refers to Figure 1, with the two alternative allelic variants of each polymorphic site indicated by the appropriate nucleotide symbol. SEQ ID NO:109 is a modified version of SEQ ID NO:1 that shows the context sequence of each of PS1-PS25 in a uniform format to facilitate electronic searching of the CYP3A5 haplotypes. For each polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:109 contains a block of 60 bases of the nucleotide sequence encompassing the centrally-located polymorphic site at the 30th position, followed by 60 bases of unspecified sequence to represent that each polymorphic site is separated by genomic sequence whose composition is defined elsewhere herein.

Table 6 below shows the percent of chromosomes characterized by a given CYP3A5 haplotype for all unrelated individuals in the Index Repository for which haplotype data was obtained. The percent of these unrelated individuals who have a given CYP3A5 haplotype pair is shown in

Table 7. In Tables 6 and 7, the "Total" column shows this frequency data for all of these unrelated individuals, while the other columns show the frequency data for these unrelated individuals categorized according to their self-identified ethnogeographic origin. Abbreviations used in Tables 6 and 7 are AF = African Descent, AS = Asian, CA = Caucasian, HL = Hispanic-Latino, and AM = Native American.

Table 6. Frequency of Observed CYP3A5 Haplotypes In Unrelated Individuals

	HAP No.	HAP ID	Total	CA	AF	AS	HL	AM
10	1	1231283	0.61	2.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	1231274	0.61	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	1231279	0.61	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4	1231280	0.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.78	0.0
	5	1231287	0.61	2.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	6	1231286	0.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.78	0.0
	7	1231266	1.83	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8	1231267	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
	9	1231285	0.61	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
	10	1231284	0.61	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	11	1231263	9.76	0.0	37.5	0.0	2.78	0.0
	12	1231262	59.76	73.81	27.5	67.5	66.67	83.33
	13	1231282	0.61	2.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14	1231265	6.1	14.29	2.5	0.0	5.56	16.67
	15	1231264	7.32	0.0	2.5	22.5	5.56	0.0
25	16	1231271	0.61	2.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	17	1231281	0.61	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
	18	1231269	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	19	1231277	0.61	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
	20	1231268	1.22	2.38	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	21	1231275	0.61	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	22	1231273	0.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.78	0.0
	23	1231270	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
	24	1231278	0.61	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	25	1231276	0.61	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	26	1231272	0.61	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0

Table 7. Frequency of Observed CYP3A5 Haplotype Pairs In Unrelated Individuals

	HAP1	HAP2	Total	CA	AF	AS	HL	AM
5	12	12	37.8	52.38	15.0	40.0	38.89	66.67
	15	15	1.22	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
	11	11	2.44	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	4	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
	12	22	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
10	11	20	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	17	1.22	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
	12	19	1.22	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
	12	16	1.22	4.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	5	1.22	4.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	12	6	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
	11	15	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	8	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
	12	23	2.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.11	0.0
	14	13	1.22	4.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	12	20	1.22	4.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	11	7	3.66	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	21	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	11	25	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	11	2	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	11	3	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	24	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	11	18	2.44	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	1	1.22	4.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	9	1.22	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
30	12	14	10.98	23.81	5.0	0.0	11.11	33.33
	12	26	1.22	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
	15	8	1.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	0.0
	12	15	9.76	0.0	0.0	35.0	5.56	0.0
	12	10	1.22	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	12	11	2.44	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.56	0.0

The size and composition of the Index Repository were chosen to represent the genetic diversity across and within four major population groups comprising the general United States population. For example, as described in Table 1 above, this repository contains approximately equal sample sizes of African-descent, Asian-American, European-American, and Hispanic-Latino population groups. Almost all individuals representing each group had all four grandparents with the same ethnogeographic background. The number of unrelated individuals in the Index Repository provides a sample size that is sufficient to detect SNPs and haplotypes that occur in the general population with high statistical certainty. For instance, a haplotype that occurs with a frequency of 5% in the general population has a probability higher than 99.9% of being observed in a sample of 80 individuals from the general population. Similarly, a haplotype that occurs with a frequency of 10% in a specific population group has a 99% probability of being observed in a sample of 20 individuals from that population group. In addition, the size and composition of the Index Repository means that the relative frequencies determined therein for the haplotypes and haplotype pairs of the CYP3A5

gene are likely to be similar to the relative frequencies of these CYP3A5 haplotypes and haplotype pairs in the general U.S. population and in the four population groups represented in the Index Repository. The genetic diversity observed for the three Native Americans is presented because it is of scientific interest, but due to the small sample size it lacks statistical significance.

5 In view of the above, it will be seen that the several advantages of the invention are achieved and other advantageous results attained.

As various changes could be made in the above methods and compositions without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description and shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

10 All references cited in this specification, including patents and patent applications, are hereby incorporated in their entirety by reference. The discussion of references herein is intended merely to summarize the assertions made by their authors and no admission is made that any reference constitutes prior art. Applicants reserve the right to challenge the accuracy and pertinency of the cited references.

15

What is Claimed is:

1. A method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene of an individual, which comprises determining which of the CYP3A5 haplotypes shown in the table immediately below defines one copy of the individual's CYP3A5 gene, wherein the determining step comprises identifying the phased sequence of nucleotides present at each of PS1-PS25 on at least one copy of the individual's CYP3A5 gene, and wherein each of the CYP3A5 haplotypes comprises a sequence of polymorphisms whose positions and identities are set forth in the table immediately below:

10	PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Haplotype Number(c) (Part 1)									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3	3927	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
15	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	6	7657	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
20	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	10	11189	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C
	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	12	11310	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
	15	18697	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G	G
	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
30	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	G
	22	31057	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
35	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
	25	35618	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	C	T	T

PS		Haplotype Number(c) (Part 2)									
No.(a)	Position(b)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
5 3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
10 8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
15 13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
15	18697	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
20 18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A
21	21170	G	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	T
22	31057	A	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A
25 23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
25	35618	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	C	C	C

PS		Haplotype Number(c) (Part 3)					
No.(a)	Position(b)	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	G
2	3747	C	C	C	C	G	C
3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G
4	3939	C	C	T	T	C	C
35 5	3998	A	C	A	A	A	A
6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T
7	7717	T	C	C	C	C	C
8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G
9	9523	T	T	T	T	A	T
40 10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C
11	11214	C	C	C	T	C	C
12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C
13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C
14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G
45 15	18697	A	G	G	G	G	G
16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A
17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C
18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C
19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T
50 20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A
21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	T
22	31057	A	G	A	A	A	A
23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G
24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T
55 25	35618	C	C	T	C	C	C

- (a) PS = polymorphic site;
 (b) Position of PS within SEQ ID NO:1;
 (c) Alleles for haplotypes are presented 5' to 3' in each column.

- 5 2. A method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene of an individual, which comprises determining which of the CYP3A5 haplotype pairs shown in the table immediately below defines both copies of the individual's CYP3A5 gene, wherein the determining step comprises identifying the phased sequence of nucleotides present at each of PS1-PS25 on both copies of the individual's CYP3A5 gene, and wherein
 10 each of the CYP3A5 haplotype pairs consists of first and second haplotypes which comprise first and second sequences of polymorphisms whose positions and identities are set forth in the table immediately below:

PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 1)							
		12/12	15/15	11/11	12/4	12/22	11/20	12/17	12/19
15	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
20	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
25	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C
	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
30	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
35	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C
	21	21170	G/G	T/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/T	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
40	25	35618	T/T	C/C	C/C	T/C	T/C	C/C	T/C

PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 2)							
No.(a)	Position(b)	12/16	12/5	12/6	11/15	12/8	12/23	14/13	12/20
1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
5 3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
10 8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
12	11310	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
15 13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C
20 18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
20	20065	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T
22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	G/G	A/A
25 23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/T	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C	T/C

PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 3)							
No.(a)	Position(b)	11/7	12/21	11/25	11/2	11/3	12/24	11/18	12/1
30 1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/G	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
35 5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
7	7717	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/A	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
40 10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
45 15	18697	G/A	G/A	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A
17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
50 20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
55 25	35618	C/C	T/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	T/C	C/C	T/T

PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 4)						
		12/9	12/14	12/26	15/8	12/15	12/10	12/11
1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
5 3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
10 8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
15 13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C
20 18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/T	T/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
22	31057	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
25 23	33640	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T
25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C

(a) PS = polymorphic site;

(b) Position of PS in SEQ ID NO:1;

(c) Haplotype pairs are represented as 1st haplotype/2nd haplotype; with alleles of each haplotype shown 5' to 3' as 1st polymorphism/2nd polymorphism in each column.

3. A method for genotyping the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene of an individual, comprising determining for the two copies of the CYP3A5 gene present in the individual the identity of the nucleotide pair at one or more polymorphic sites (PS) selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24, wherein the one or more polymorphic sites (PS) have the position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the determining step comprises:

- (a) isolating from the individual a nucleic acid mixture comprising both copies of the CYP3A5 gene, or a fragment thereof, that are present in the individual;
- (b) amplifying from the nucleic acid mixture a target region containing one of the selected polymorphic sites;
- (c) hybridizing a primer extension oligonucleotide to one allele of the amplified target region, wherein the oligonucleotide is designed for genotyping the selected polymorphic site in the target region;
- (d) performing a nucleic acid template-dependent, primer extension reaction on the

- 10 hybridized oligonucleotide in the presence of at least one terminator of the reaction,
wherein the terminator is complementary to one of the alternative nucleotides present at
the selected polymorphic site; and
- (e) detecting the presence and identity of the terminator in the extended oligonucleotide.
5. The method of claim 3, which comprises determining for the two copies of the CYP3A5 gene
present in the individual the identity of the nucleotide pair at each of PS1-PS25.
6. A method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene
of an individual which comprises determining, for one copy of the CYP3A5 gene present in the
individual, the identity of the nucleotide at two or more polymorphic sites (PS) selected from
the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14,
PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24, wherein the selected PS have the
position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1.
7. The method of claim 6, further comprising determining the identity of the nucleotide at one or
more polymorphic sites selected from the group consisting of PS3, PS4, PS15 and PS25,
wherein the one or more polymorphic sites (PS) have the position and alternative alleles shown
in SEQ ID NO:1.
8. The method of claim 6, wherein the determining step comprises:
- (a) isolating from the individual a nucleic acid sample containing only one of the two copies
of the CYP3A5 gene, or a fragment thereof, that is present in the individual;
- (b) amplifying from the nucleic acid sample a target region containing one of the selected
5 polymorphic sites;
- (c) hybridizing a primer extension oligonucleotide to one allele of the amplified target region,
wherein the oligonucleotide is designed for haplotyping the selected polymorphic site in
the target region;
- (d) performing a nucleic acid template-dependent, primer extension reaction on the
10 hybridized oligonucleotide in the presence of at least one terminator of the reaction,
wherein the terminator is complementary to one of the alternative nucleotides present at
the selected polymorphic site; and
- (e) detecting the presence and identity of the terminator in the extended oligonucleotide.
9. A method for predicting a haplotype pair for the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide
5 (CYP3A5) gene of an individual comprising:
- (a) identifying a CYP3A5 genotype for the individual, wherein the genotype comprises the
nucleotide pair at two or more polymorphic sites (PS) selected from the group consisting
5 of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17,
PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24, wherein the selected PS have the
position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1;
- (b) comparing the genotype to the haplotype pair data set forth in the table immediately

below; and

- 10 (c) determining which haplotype pair is consistent with the genotype of the individual and with the haplotype pair data

	PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 1)							
			12/12	15/15	11/11	12/4	12/22	11/20	12/17	12/19
15	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A
20	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
25	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
30	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C
35	21	21170	G/G	T/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	T/T	C/C	C/C	T/C	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/C
40										

PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 2)								
No.(a)	Position(b)	12/16	12/5	12/6	11/15	12/8	12/23	14/13	12/20	
45	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
50	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
55	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	
	12	11310	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	
60	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	20	20065	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
65	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G	G/T	
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/T	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C	

PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 3)								
	No.(a)	Position(b)	11/7	12/21	11/25	11/2	11/3	12/24	11/18	12/1
70	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/G	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
75	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/A	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
80	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
85	15	18697	G/A	G/A	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
90	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
95	25	35618	C/C	T/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	T/C	C/C	T/T

PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 4)						
No.(a)	Position(b)	12/9	12/14	12/26	15/8	12/15	12/10	12/11
1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
100 3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
105 8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
110 13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C
115 18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/T	T/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
22	31057	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
120 23	33640	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T
25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C

(a) PS = polymorphic site;

125 (b) Position of PS in SEQ ID NO:1;

(c) Haplotype pairs are represented as 1st haplotype/2nd haplotype; with alleles of each haplotype shown 5' to 3' as 1st polymorphism/2nd polymorphism in each column.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the identified genotype of the individual comprises the nucleotide pair at each of PS1-PS25, which have the position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1.
11. A method for identifying an association between a trait and at least one haplotype or haplotype pair of the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene which comprises comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference population, wherein the haplotype is selected from haplotypes 1-26 shown in the table presented immediately below, wherein each of the haplotypes comprises a sequence of polymorphisms whose positions and identities are set forth in the table immediately below:

PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Haplotype Number(c) (Part 1)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3	3927	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
20	6	7657	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	10	11189	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
25	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	12	11310	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C
	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G
	15	18697	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G
30	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
35	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G
	22	31057	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
	25	35618	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	T	T

PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Haplotype Number(c) (Part 2)									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
45	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
50	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	15	18697	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
55	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C
60	21	21170	G	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	A
	22	31057	A	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	25	35618	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	C	C

	PS		Haplotype Number(c) (Part 3)					
	No.(a)	Position(b)	21	22	23	24	25	26
70	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	G
	2	3747	C	C	C	C	G	C
	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G
	4	3939	C	C	T	T	C	C
	5	3998	A	C	A	A	A	A
	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T
75	7	7717	T	C	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9	9523	T	T	T	T	A	T
	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C
	11	11214	C	C	C	T	C	C
	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C
80	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C
	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G
	15	18697	A	G	G	G	G	G
	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A
	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C
85	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T
	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A
	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	T
	22	31057	A	G	A	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G
	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T
90	25	35618	C	C	T	C	C	C

- 95 (a) PS = polymorphic site;
 (b) Position of PS within SEQ ID NO:1;
 (c) Alleles for haplotypes are presented 5' to 3' in each column;

and wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the haplotype pairs shown in the table
 100 immediately below, wherein each of the CYP3A5 haplotype pairs consists of first and second
 haplotypes which comprise first and second sequences of polymorphisms whose positions in
 SEQ ID NO:1 and identities are set forth in the table immediately below:

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 1)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	12/12	15/15	11/11	12/4	12/22	11/20	12/17	12/19
105	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A
110	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
115	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
120	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C
125	21	21170	G/G	T/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	T/T	C/C	C/C	T/C	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/C

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 2)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	12/16	12/5	12/6	11/15	12/8	12/23	14/13	12/20
135	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
140	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
145	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
	12	11310	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
150	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
155	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	G/G	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/T	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C	T/C

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 3)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	11/7	12/21	11/25	11/2	11/3	12/24	11/18	12/1
160	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/G	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
165	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/A	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
170	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/A	G/A	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
175	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
180	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	C/C	T/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	T/C	C/C	T/T

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 4)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	12/9	12/14	12/26	15/8	12/15	12/10	12/11	
185	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
190	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
195	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	
200	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
205	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/T	T/G	G/T	G/G	G/G	
	22	31057	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	23	33640	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T	
	25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C	

215

- (a) PS = polymorphic site;
- (b) Position of PS in SEQ ID NO:1;
- (c) Haplotype pairs are represented as 1st haplotype/2nd haplotype; with alleles of each haplotype shown 5' to 3' as 1st polymorphism/2nd polymorphism in each column;

wherein a higher frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in the trait population than in the reference population indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the trait is a clinical response to a drug targeting or metabolized by CYP3A5 or to a drug for treating a condition or disease associated with CYP3A5 activity.
13. An isolated oligonucleotide designed for detecting a polymorphism in the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene at a polymorphic site (PS) selected from the group consisting of PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24, wherein the selected PS have the position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1.
14. The isolated oligonucleotide of claim 13, which is an allele-specific oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes to an allele of the CYP3A5 gene at a region containing the polymorphic site.
15. The allele-specific oligonucleotide of claim 14, which comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:4-24, the complements of SEQ ID NOS:4-24, and SEQ ID NOS:25-66.
16. The isolated oligonucleotide of claim 13, which is a primer-extension oligonucleotide.
17. The primer-extension oligonucleotide of claim 16, which comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:67-108.
18. A kit for haplotyping or genotyping the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene of an individual, which comprises a set of oligonucleotides designed to haplotype or genotype each of polymorphic sites (PS) PS1, PS2, PS5, PS6, PS7, PS8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12, PS13, PS14, PS16, PS17, PS18, PS19, PS20, PS21, PS22, PS23 and PS24, wherein the selected PS have the position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1.
19. The kit of claim 18, which further comprises oligonucleotides designed to genotype or haplotype each of PS3, PS4, PS15 and PS25, wherein the selected PS have the position and alternative alleles shown in SEQ ID NO:1.
20. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a first nucleotide sequence which comprises a cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) isogene, wherein the CYP3A5 isogene is selected from the group consisting of isogenes 1- 11 and 13 - 26 shown in the table immediately below and wherein each of the isogenes comprises the regions of SEQ ID NO:1 shown in the table

immediately below and wherein each of the isogenes 1- 11 and 13 - 26 is further defined by the corresponding sequence of polymorphisms whose positions and identities are set forth in the table immediately below; and

Region	PS	PS	Isogene Number(d) (Part 1)									
Examined(a)	No.(b)	Position(c)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3423-4317	3	3927	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3423-4317	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7331-7950	6	7657	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
7331-7950	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C
11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
18374-18979	15	18697	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G	G
18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	G
23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30952-31551	22	31057	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
35247-35902	25	35618	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	C	T	T

Region	PS	PS	Isogene Number(d) (Part 2)								
Examined(a)	No.(b)	Position(c)	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3423-4317	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3423-4317	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7331-7950	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
7331-7950	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
18374-18979	15	18697	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A
20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	T
23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30952-31551	22	31057	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A
33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
35247-35902	25	35618	C	C	T	C	T	C	C	C	C

Region Examined(a)	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	Isogene Number(d) (Part 3)					
			21	22	23	24	25	26
3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	G
3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	G	C
3423-4317	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G
3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	T	T	C	C
3423-4317	5	3998	A	C	A	A	A	A
7331-7950	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T
7331-7950	7	7717	T	C	C	C	C	C
7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G
9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	A	T
11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C
11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	T	C	C
11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C
16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G
18374-18979	15	18697	A	G	G	G	G	G
18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A
18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C
19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C
19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T
19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A
20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	T
23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30952-31551	22	31057	A	G	A	A	A	A
33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G
35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T
35247-35902	25	35618	C	C	T	C	C	C

(a) Alleles for isogenes are presented 5' to 3' in each column;

(b) PS = polymorphic site;

(c) Position of PS in SEQ ID NO:1;

(d) Region examined represents the nucleotide positions defining the start and stop positions within the 1st SEQ ID NO of the sequenced region.

(b) a second nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the first nucleotide sequence.

21. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 20, which is a DNA molecule and comprises both the first and second nucleotide sequences and further comprises expression regulatory elements operably linked to the first nucleotide sequence.
22. A recombinant nonhuman organism transformed or transfected with the isolated polynucleotide of claim 21, wherein the organism expresses a CYP3A5 protein that is encoded by the first nucleotide sequence.
23. The recombinant nonhuman organism of claim 22, which is a transgenic animal.
24. An isolated fragment of a cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) isogene, wherein the fragment comprises at least 10 nucleotides in one of the regions of SEQ ID NO:1 shown in the table immediately below and wherein the fragment comprises one or more polymorphisms selected from the group consisting of guanine at PS1, guanine at PS2, cytosine at PS5, cytosine at PS6, thymine at PS7, adenine at PS8, adenine at PS9, adenine at PS10,

thymine at PS11, adenine at PS12, thymine at PS13, adenine at PS14, guanine at PS16, thymine at PS17, thymine at PS18, cytosine at PS19, cytosine at PS20, thymine at PS21, guanine at PS22, adenine at PS23 and cytosine at PS24, wherein the selected polymorphism has the position set forth in the table immediately below:

10	Region	PS Examined(a)	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	Isogene Number(d) (Part 1)									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		3423-4317	3	3927	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
15		3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		3423-4317	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		7331-7950	6	7657	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
		7331-7950	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
20		9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
		11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C
		11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
		16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25		16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
		18374-18979	15	18697	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G	G
		18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
		19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
30		19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
		19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	G
		23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30952-31551	22	31057	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
35		33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
		35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
		35247-35902	25	35618	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	C	T	T

	Region	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	Isogene Number(d) (Part 2)								18	19	20
				11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
40	Examined(a)													
	3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
45	3423-4317	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	7331-7950	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
50	11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
	11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
	16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
55	18374-18979	15	18697	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G
	18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
60	19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	A
	20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	T	T
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
65	35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	35247-35902	25	35618	C	C	T	C	T	C	C	C	C	C	C

	Region	PS	PS	Isogene Number(d) (Part 3)					
	Examined(a)	No.(b)	Position(c)	21	22	23	24	25	26
70	3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	G
	3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	G	C
	3423-4317	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	T	T	C	C
	3423-4317	5	3998	A	C	A	A	A	A
75	7331-7950	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717	T	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	A	T
	11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C
80	11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	T	C	C
	11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G
	18374-18979	15	18697	A	G	G	G	G	G
85	18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T
	19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A
90	20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	T
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057	A	G	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G
	35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T
	35247-35902	25	35618	C	C	T	C	C	C

(a) Region examined represents the nucleotide positions defining the start and stop positions within SEQ ID NO:1 of the regions sequenced;

(b) PS = polymorphic site;

(c) Position of PS within SEQ ID NO:1;

(d) Alleles for CYP3A5 isogenes are presented 5' to 3' in each column.

25. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a coding sequence of a CYP3A5 isogene, wherein the coding sequence comprises SEQ ID NO:2, except at each of the polymorphic sites which have the positions in SEQ ID NO:2 and polymorphisms set forth in the table immediately below:

PS No.(a)	PS Position(b)	Isogene Coding Sequence Number(c)						
		2c	5c	7c	8c	18c	19c	21c
7	88	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
12	299	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
15	624	A	G	A	A	G	A	A
16	654	A	A	A	A	G	A	A

(a) PS = polymorphic site;

(b) Position of PS in SEQ ID NO:2;

(c) Alleles for the isogene coding sequence are presented 5' to 3' in each column; the numerical portion of the isogene coding sequence number represents the number of the parent full CYP3A5 isogene.

26. A recombinant nonhuman organism transformed or transfected with the isolated polynucleotide

of claim 25, wherein the organism expresses a cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) protein that is encoded by the polymorphic variant sequence.

27. The recombinant nonhuman organism of claim 26, which is a transgenic animal.
28. An isolated fragment of a CYP3A5 coding sequence, wherein the fragment comprises one or more polymorphisms selected from the group consisting of thymine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 88, adenine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 299 and guanine at a position corresponding to nucleotide 654 in SEQ ID NO:2.
29. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) protein, wherein the reference sequence comprises SEQ ID NO:3, except the polymorphic variant comprises one or more variant amino acids selected from the group consisting of tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 30 and tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 100.
30. An isolated monoclonal antibody specific for and immunoreactive with the isolated polypeptide of claim 29.
31. A method for screening for drugs, or other chemical compounds, that bind to or are enzymatic substrates for the isolated polypeptide of claim 29 which comprises contacting the CYP3A5 polymorphic variant with a candidate agent and assaying for binding activity.
32. An isolated fragment of a CYP3A5 protein, wherein the fragment comprises one or more variant amino acids selected from the group consisting of tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 30 and tyrosine at a position corresponding to amino acid position 100 in SEQ ID NO:3.
33. A computer system for storing and analyzing polymorphism data for the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 gene, comprising:
 - (a) a central processing unit (CPU);
 - (b) a communication interface;
 - (c) a display device;
 - (d) an input device; and
 - (e) a database containing the polymorphism data;

wherein the polymorphism data comprises any one or more of the haplotypes set forth in the table immediately below:

		Haplotype Number(c) (Part 1)										
PS	PS											
No.(a)	Position(b)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
10	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3	3927	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
15	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	6	7657	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
20	10	11189	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C
	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	12	11310	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
25	15	18697	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G	G
	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
30	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	G
	22	31057	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
35	25	35618	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	C	T	T

		Haplotype Number(c) (Part 2)										
PS	PS											
No.(a)	Position(b)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
40	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
45	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
50	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	15	18697	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G
	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
55	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A
	21	21170	G	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	T
60	22	31057	A	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	25	35618	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	C	C	C

PS		Haplotype Number(c) (Part 3)					
No.(a)	Position(b)	21	22	23	24	25	26
65	1	3633	A	A	A	A	G
	2	3747	C	C	C	G	C
	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G
	4	3939	C	C	T	T	C
70	5	3998	A	C	A	A	A
	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T
	7	7717	T	C	C	C	C
	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G
	9	9523	T	T	T	A	T
75	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C
	11	11214	C	C	C	T	C
	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C
	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C
	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G
80	15	18697	A	G	G	G	G
	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A
	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C
	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C
	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T
85	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A
	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G
	22	31057	A	G	A	A	A
	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G
	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T
90	25	35618	C	C	T	C	C

(a) PS = polymorphic site;

(b) Position of PS within SEQ ID NO:1;

(c) Alleles for haplotypes are presented 5' to 3' in each column;

95

the haplotype pairs set forth in the table immediately below:

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 1)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	12/12	15/15	11/11	12/4	12/22	11/20	12/17	12/19
100	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A
105	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
110	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
115	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/C
120	21	21170	G/G	T/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	T/T	C/C	C/C	T/C	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/C

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 2)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	12/16	12/5	12/6	11/15	12/8	12/23	14/13	12/20
125	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
130	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
135	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T
	12	11310	C/C	C/A	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
140	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/C	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
145	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	G/G	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/T	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C	T/C

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 3)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	11/7	12/21	11/25	11/2	11/3	12/24	11/18	12/1
155	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/G	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
160	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	7	7717	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/A	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
165	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	15	18697	G/A	G/A	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
170	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
175	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/T	G/G	G/G
	22	31057	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A
	23	33640	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T
	25	35618	C/C	T/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	T/C	C/C	T/T

	PS		Haplotype Pair(c) (Part 4)							
	No.(a)	Position(b)	12/9	12/14	12/26	15/8	12/15	12/10	12/11	
180	1	3633	A/A	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	2	3747	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	3	3927	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	4	3939	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	5	3998	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
185	6	7657	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	7	7717	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	8	7830	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	9	9523	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	10	11189	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
190	11	11214	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	12	11310	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	13	16830	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	14	17383	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	15	18697	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	
195	16	18727	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	17	18787	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/T	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	18	19755	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	
	19	19806	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	
	20	20065	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
200	21	21170	G/G	G/G	G/T	T/G	G/T	G/G	G/G	
	22	31057	A/A	A/G	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	A/A	
	23	33640	G/A	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	
	24	35506	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/T	T/C	T/T	
	25	35618	T/T	T/T	T/C	C/C	T/C	T/T	T/C	

- (a) PS = polymorphic site;
 (b) Position of PS in SEQ ID NO:1;
 (c) Haplotype pairs are represented as 1st haplotype/2nd haplotype; with alleles of each
 haplotype shown 5' to 3' as 1st polymorphism/2nd polymorphism in each column;

and the frequency data in Tables 6 and 7.

34. A genome anthology for the cytochrome P450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) gene which comprises two or more CYP3A5 isogenes selected from the group consisting of isogenes 1-26 shown in the table immediately below, and wherein each of the isogenes comprises the regions of SEQ ID NO:1 shown in the table immediately below and wherein each of the isogenes 1-26 is further defined by the corresponding sequence of polymorphisms whose positions and identities are set forth in the table immediately below:

	Region Examined(a)	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	Isogene Number(d) (Part 1)									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	3	3927	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
15	7331-7950	6	7657	T	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C
20	11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
	18374-18979	15	18697	G	A	G	G	G	G	A	A	G	G
25	18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30	20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	G	G
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
	35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C
35	35247-35902	25	35618	T	C	C	C	T	T	C	C	T	T

Region	PS Examined(a)	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	Isogene Number(d) (Part 2)									
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40	3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	3423-4317	5	3998	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
45	7331-7950	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
50	11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T
	11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C
	16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	18374-18979	15	18697	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G
55	18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A
60	20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	G	T	G	G	G	G	T
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057	A	A	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
65	35247-35902	25	35618	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	C	C	C

	Region Examined(a)	PS No.(b)	PS Position(c)	Isogene Number(d) (Part 3)					
				21	22	23	24	25	26
70	3423-4317	1	3633	A	A	A	A	A	G
	3423-4317	2	3747	C	C	C	C	G	C
	3423-4317	3	3927	G	G	G	G	G	G
	3423-4317	4	3939	C	C	T	T	C	C
	3423-4317	5	3998	A	C	A	A	A	A
75	7331-7950	6	7657	T	T	T	T	T	T
	7331-7950	7	7717	T	C	C	C	C	C
	7331-7950	8	7830	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9075-9722	9	9523	T	T	T	T	A	T
	11000-11571	10	11189	C	C	C	C	C	C
80	11000-11571	11	11214	C	C	C	T	C	C
	11000-11571	12	11310	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	13	16830	C	C	C	C	C	C
	16602-17494	14	17383	G	G	G	G	G	G
	18374-18979	15	18697	A	G	G	G	G	G
85	18374-18979	16	18727	A	A	A	A	A	A
	18374-18979	17	18787	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	18	19755	C	C	C	C	C	C
	19627-20365	19	19806	T	T	T	T	T	T
	19627-20365	20	20065	A	A	A	A	A	A
90	20878-21324	21	21170	G	G	G	T	G	T
	23027-23738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30952-31551	22	31057	A	G	A	A	A	A
	33457-34053	23	33640	G	G	G	G	G	G
	35247-35902	24	35506	T	T	T	T	T	T
	35247-35902	25	35618	C	C	T	C	C	C

95 (a) Region examined represents the nucleotide positions defining the start and stop positions within SEQ ID NO:1 of the regions sequenced;

(b) PS = polymorphic site;

(c) Position of PS within SEQ ID NO:1;

(d) Alleles for CYP3A5 isogenes are presented 5' to 3' in each column.

100

1/17

POLYMORPHISMS IN THE CYP3A5 GENE

TTACTTTCCC	TTCCTGAGTA	ACTTATCCTA	AAGTCATTAG	GTGGGTGGCA	
GCCAGATGGT	GGCCACACAT	TAAGGTAGAA	AAGAGAGTGT	CATGATGGTT	100
CCAAGTCAGA	GACCTAGTAG	GGTGAGGATC	AAGTAGGTGT	TCACGTGGAG	
AAACAGCCCC	GCCTGTGTGT	GGGAGTCCAA	GCAAGCAGAG	AAAATGTCCA	200
CACAGAGGGG	TGGCCTGAAA	AAGCAGCCAG	AGCCTAAACA	GGGCATGGAG	
AACATATTTA	GGGCATGAGG	TGAGGAGGGC	ATCCATGAGT	GGGAAGGGAT	300
GGGTGAGGTT	TCACTACATA	AAGGGGATTG	ATGAAATAAG	TAAATAAAGT	
ATACTGGAAG	CAGGTTGTGT	CACCTTTGCA	GAAAAGAGTC	ATGGATTGAG	400
AAAGGGAGAA	AACCTAGCAGG	AATCCTATGA	AATTAGATTA	AAATGGATGT	
ATCCATGTAT	ATTCTATCCC	TCTAGATAG	ATAAATGGTT	AGATAGGTGA	500
TAAAAAGATA	ACAAGAGGAC	AAGATAATTA	GATAGACATA	AATGTATGTA	
TGTGTTTGTG	TGTGTGTACA	AAAAACATA	TACTCCCTAC	TTCTCTCCAC	600
TGATAGGGCT	AGGTAACAAT	GGCATTTCAG	TAGCAATGAG	CACACTTAGT	
GGCCAGATCT	TGGCTTATTA	ATACCATTTT	CCACTGAAAG	GAACCAGAGC	700
TTTTTAGAGA	AATGGCTGAT	TCCAGGGCCA	GGATTAAGAA	TGTTCAAGAT	
AAGCCTAGGA	TACATTTTGT	GCCAGGAAGC	AAGAAGATGT	TCAAATGATT	800
TCCAAGTAAT	GTTTGGAAAT	GATATTTGAA	AATGATTTC	AAATGATATT	
TCCAAATGAT	TTCCAAATGA	TATATGGAAA	CACCTAAAGA	CTCCACTAAA	900
GAACATATTAG	ATCTGATAAA	CAAATTCAGT	AATGTTGCTG	GATACAAAAT	
CAACATACAA	AAACCAGTAG	CATTTCTGCA	TGCCAACAGT	GAACAATCTG	1000
GCAAAAATAA	AAAATGTAAT	CCCATTTACA	ATAACCCCAA	ATAAACTAA	
ATACCTGGGA	ATTAACCTTA	GAGAAAGATG	TCTACAATTA	ATATTGTAAA	1100
ACACTGATGA	AGGAAATTGA	AGAAGACACA	AAAAAGAAGG	ATATTCCATG	
TTTATATATT	GTAAGCATTG	ATATTGTTAA	AAATGTCCAT	ACTACCCAAA	1200
GCAATGCACA	GATTCAATGC	AGTCTCTCAA	AATACCAATG	GCATTCTTCA	
AAGAAATAGA	AAAAAAAATA	CCCTAAAATT	TGTATGGAAC	CACAAAAGAC	1300
CCAGAATAGC	GAAAGCTACC	TTCAGCAAAA	AGAACAATAA	TGGAGGAATC	
ATATTACCTG	ACTTCAAATT	ATACTACAGA	GGTATAATAA	CCAAAACAGT	1400
ATGGTACTTG	TATAAAAACA	GACACAGACC	AATGAAATAG	AATAGAGAAC	
CCAGAAACAA	TTCCACACAC	CTACGGTGAA	CTCATTTTCA	ACAATGTTGT	1500
CAAGAACATA	CACCTGGGGG	AAAGACAGTC	TCTTCTGGTG	CTGGGAAAGC	
TGGATTTTAA	CATGCAGAAT	AATGAAACTA	GAACCTGTGA	TCTCACCAGA	1600
CACAAAATC	AAATCAAGGT	GGACGAAAGA	CTGAAACCTG	GCTGAGTGCC	
GTGGCTCATG	CCTGTAATCC	CAGCATTTTG	AGAGGCCGAG	GCGGGTGTAT	1700
CACCTTGAGT	CAGGAGTTCA	AGACCAGCCT	GGCCAACATG	GTGAAACCAC	
ATGTCTACCA	AAAAATACAA	GAGTTAGCTG	GACATGCTGG	TGCGTGCTTG	1800
TAGTCCCAGC	TACACAGAAG	GCTGAGGTGG	CAGAATCACT	TGGACCCAGG	
AGGCGGAGGT	GGCAGTGAGC	TGAGATCATG	ACAATGCACC	CCAGCCTGGG	1900
CAAGAGAGTG	AGACTCTGTC	AGAAAAACAA	AAACAAAAAA	AACAAAAAAC	
AAAACCTGAA	TCTGAGACCT	CAAACGATCA	AACTGCTACA	AGAAAAACAT	2000
GTGGAACTC	TTCAGGATAT	TGGTCTGGGC	AAAACCTTCT	GAAGAACTAC	
CCCACAAGCA	CAGGCAACCA	AAGCAAAAAT	GGACAAATGG	ATCAGATCAA	2100
GTTAAAAAGC	TTCTGTACCA	CAAAGAAAGC	AATCAACAAA	GTGAAGACAC	
AAACCACAGA	ATGGGAGAAA	ATATTTTCAA	AGTCACACTC	TGACAACAGA	2200
TTAATAGCCA	GAATACATGA	AGCGCTCAAA	CAACTCTGTA	AGGAAAAATC	
TAATAATCCA	ATCAAAAAAT	GGGCAAAATT	TGAATAGACA	TTTTTCAAAA	2300
GAAGACATAC	AAATGCCACA	TAGGCATATG	ATAAGGTGCT	CAACATCACT	
GGTCATTAGA	GAAATGCAAA	TCAAAACCAC	AATGAGATAT	CATCTTACCC	2400
CAGCTAAAT	GGTTTTTATC	CAAAAGACAG	GCAACAACAA	ATGCCAGCGA	
GAATGTGGAG	AAAAGGGAAC	CCTTGTACAC	TGTTGGTGTA	AATTAGTGCA	2500
ACCACATATAG	AGAACAATTT	GGAGGTTTCT	CAAAACATTA	AAATTAACAT	

FIGURE 1A

2/17

TAAATAGAGC	TACCACAATA	TCCAGAAATC	CCCATGCTGG	GTATATACCT	2600
GGAAGAAAGG	AAATCATATA	TTGAAGAGAT	AACATCACTC	CAATATTCAC	
AATAGCCACT	ATTCACAAAT	GCCAAGATT	GGAAGCAACC	TAAGTGCCA	2700
TCAACAGATG	AATGGATAAA	GAAAGTACTC	CAATTATACA	CAATGGAGCA	
CAATTCAGCC	ATGAAAAAAG	CATGAGATCC	TGTTATCTGT	AATAATATGG	2800
ATGGAACTGG	AGGTCATCAT	GTTAAGTGAA	ATAAGCCAGG	CACAGAAACA	
CAGATATTGC	AAGTTCTCAC	ATACTTGTGG	GATCTACAAA	TCAAAACAAC	2900
TGAGCTAATG	TCTGGGCCTT	AGTCAGTGT	GTACCCAAGT	ACTGGGAGCA	
CAGCTTTTAA	AATACATCAT	GAATGCTTTA	ATACAGGAAT	GAATAGATGA	3000
GAGGCACAAA	CTGGTTGGGT	GTTCTTCTGA	TACACAGTAT	CTTCCTTGAC	
AGATTCAGTA	CAACTCTCAA	CAGGTAAGTC	TCTTCATGTT	ATGTTACCTT	3100
ATGAGGAATT	AAGTGGCAGA	ACATGATTTT	TATTATTTTC	CTTTCAGAA	
CAAGACCAAC	TTTATTAGTT	GGGACACAGT	GTGGCTGCAT	TTGAGTCCCA	3200
AGCAACCATT	AGTCTATTGC	TATCACCACA	GAGTCAGAGG	GGATGAGACG	
CCCAGCAATC	TCACCAAGA	CAACTCCACC	AACATTCCTG	GTTACCCACC	3300
ATGTGTACAG	TACCTTGCTA	GGAACCAGGG	TCATGAAAGT	AAATAATACC	
AGACTGTGCC	CTTGAGGAGC	TCACCTCTGC	TAAGGGAAAC	AGGCATAGAA	3400
ACTTACAATG	GTGGTAGAGA	GAAAAGAGGA	CAATAGGACT	GTGTGAGGGG	
GATAGGAGGC	ACCCAGAGGA	GGAAATGGTT	ACATTGTGT	GAGGAGGTTG	3500
GTAAGGAAAA	ATTTTAGCAG	AAGGGGTCTG	TCTGGCTGGG	CTTGGGAAGGA	
TACGTAGGAG	TCATCTAGAG	GGCACAGGTA	CACTCCAGGC	AGAGGGAATT	3600
TCGTGGGTAA	AGATGTGTAG	GTGTGGCTTG	TGAGGATGGA	TTTCAATTAT	
		G			
TCTAGAATGA	AGGCAGCCAT	GGAGGGGCAG	GTGAGAGGAG	GGTTAATAGA	3700
TTTCATGCCA	ATGGCTCCAC	TTGAGTTTCT	GATAAGAACC	CAGAACCCTT	
			G		
GGACTCCCCG	ATAACACTGA	TTAAGCTTTT	CATGATTCCT	CATAGAACAT	3800
GAACCAAAA	GAGGTCAGCA	AAGGGGTGTG	TGCGATTCTT	TGCTATTGGC	
TGCAGCTATA	GCCCTGCCTC	CTTCTCCAGC	ACATAAATCT	TTCAGCAGCT	3900
TGGCTGAAGA	CTGCTGTGCA	GGGCAGGGAA	GCTCCAGGCA	AACAGCCCAG	
		A	T		
CAAACAGCAG	CACTCAGCTA	AAAGGAAGAC	TCACAGAACA	CAGTTGAAGA	4000
			C		
AGGAAAGTGG	CGATGGACCT	CATCCCAAAT	TTGGCGGTGG	AAACCTGGCT	
[exon 1: 4013..					
TCTCCTGGCT	GTCAGCCTGG	TGCTCCTCTA	TCTGTGAGTA	ACTGTCCAAA	4100
	..4083]				
CTCCTCTCTT	TGTTTCCTTG	GACTTGGGGT	GCTAATCGGG	CCCCTTTTCC	
CTTATCTGTT	TTGAAGATCA	AAAGAGATGT	TCAAGGAGAA	GTAGCTGAAG	4200
TGTTGGACGC	TACAAACGCA	TAGAAGTTAT	TATTATCTTA	TGCAGATCTA	
TGAATGAATA	AATAAGCATT	TCTCCCATCC	ACCTTCTAAT	TTTGGTGACT	4300
AGGAGGGTTT	AGGGACAGCA	TTTGGTAGTG	GGAATGATTT	GATTAGCTTA	
GATCTGACGA	AGACTAATCA	ATGAAAACAT	GGCAGCGGCA	GATTACAAAC	4400
TGCTGATCAT	GATGGACAGT	GTGATCCTCA	TCCCCTTCCC	AGGCTCTGGG	
GATTCTGGGT	ACAGGAAGGA	GTGGCTTGCA	TTTTTGCTC	ATTAATTCGC	4500
TTTCTGGGTT	CTGTGCTGTC	TGGAAGGGAT	GTGTAGCTGT	ATTGCCCCTG	
TAGACCTGGT	TCCTGCTCCC	CCGCCTTCCA	ACCCAGGATA	TCATTTACAT	4600
AACGCACCAG	GGGACACCAA	GACTTCATGG	GAAGCTGTCC	CCTGGCTCTT	
CCCTCTTTCC	TGTGCCATGC	CCCTGAAAAT	CCCCTCCCTC	CTATGAGTCA	4700
CTCCTCCACC	CTGTCATACA	CAGGATGGTT	TATCTTGCAA	TGATTAACTT	
CTAGAGCAAA	GGAGACCTGG	AGGAAGTTTC	GAGGATTTAT	TCTTTGCTTT	4800
AATCTTTTTT	CTCCCGTCTC	TGGGAGGCTA	GGATTAATAT	AGAGCTTTGT	
TTCTCACCTA	ATGGGAATCT	ACTAGCAGCC	TGAAAAGGCA	GGAGCCATGA	4900

FIGURE 1B

3/17

AAGCCAATTT	GGATTTTACA	TATTTTTC	CTTTATGTTA	CAGTACAGGA	
GGGCAAACCC	TCTCACTGGT	GGGATTCC	GCATCCTAGA	GCAGGTGGAG	5000
AGAAGAGTTA	CTTTCCACTG	TGGGTAGTGG	AGGCTCCACC	TGTTCCATTA	
ACTTCTACCT	CAATTTGACT	TTTATTAAGA	GCAGGGAACC	ACAATGACAT	5100
GAAAATAGAC	ACTATAAACC	TCATTTTAAT	TCTTTCACAG	AAAGCTTAGG	
AATTCAGTGA	GTTGTGGCAA	CATGGTTTCC	ATTGTCTAAC	ATTTTAAAT	5200
GAATTGATAT	GGTTTAAAT	CATTCATTTT	TAAACCAGAA	TTTTTGGAG	
ATAGACTATT	TCCAGCATGT	TCCTTCTGGA	TGGTAAACA	GGGCTGTTAG	5300
TTCAGTATTT	GTGACAATAA	GTGTGTGTAA	AATAATGTCA	CCTTTCCTGA	
ATGTCAGGAA	TGTAGTCTA	ATGCACAAAT	GTATACCTCT	AAGACAAGAC	5400
TGCACGTCTT	TTCAAATATA	CCTGTCCGGC	CATTTATTTT	AATAACTCCT	
TTTCGAATAT	ACCTGCTTAG	CAGATTGTCT	TAAACTCTCA	GGACAGGGGA	5500
GTAAGCAAGA	CTGTGAGCCA	GTGACGATAG	CAAAGGCTTC	CAGGTAGGAT	
CCATATGAAG	TGAGAAAATA	TTCTCAGCT	CTCAGGGTAG	AACCTCAAAG	5600
AGATATTCAT	GGGTCCCTGG	CCCACCGTGG	AGGTCACTCA	AAGGGCAAAC	
AGGTTGGCAT	CTCATCTGCT	TCAAGCCTGG	ACACAGGGGC	ACCATCTGTG	5700
TCACTCTGTG	TGTGGTCTGC	CATGTTGTGG	GCCGGTCACT	ACAGACTCGG	
GCAGCCAGGC	AGACAATGCC	TTAGCCTTAG	ACAATGCTGG	TGCAGCCCAG	5800
GAGTCAGAAA	ATGCAGTGT	GACCAGGCC	TCCTTAGGCC	AACACAATTA	
CATGCAATAG	ATGACTGGCT	TTTCTGTTAG	TCTCTTCACT	GGACCCAAAG	5900
GCTGCATTAC	TCTACCAGAG	GGGAGCTGGA	AAGAACTAA	AGAGTTCGCC	
CAGCACAGCA	TCTGCCCTGA	CATGGTACCA	TGTGAATCTA	GACACTCACC	6000
AAGATCTTTC	CTTGGGGGCC	AATGCTGCTG	ACACATTAAC	TCAATAGCTT	
GTCTCTACCT	GAGAGGTCAG	GTAATGTGTT	TAAAGTTCAG	GAGCAGAGAT	6100
TAGTGTCAAT	GATTTGACAT	GGCTGTGACA	ACAAAGGAGG	GAACTGAAGT	
GGGAATACCC	AAGGCCACCC	TGGCTTTGGC	AGGTGGTGCA	CGCACTTCCA	6200
CTAACTGTTT	TGGGGCAGGG	AACCAAATGT	ATGACTGGGC	CTGCTCATGC	
TGCCCTGCT	GAGTCTCCA	AACCCTGCC	TTCATGTAAT	TTCTCAGTTT	6300
TATTTTATCA	CATTTTATAA	GTCAGTGAT	GTTTACAAA	TGTTTGAAC	
CTATACTGCC	TTGAAGGCTA	ACCTCTAAAG	AGGAGTAAAC	AAGGTCTTAA	6400
TACAACTCTC	CGGGACGTTT	TATCATTACT	TATCTTATAT	GCCATACTGC	
ACCATTTGCT	ATCAACAGGA	AAGTACCTGG	ACTTTGGAAG	GTCCCTCTGT	6500
GTCTTTTAGC	TGAAAGTACA	TATGAGGCAT	GTGGATTCTT	TTATGCACAT	
CATCTTTTTC	AGCCACATTT	TTGTAGTTTG	CCTCTCTGGA	GCCAACTGTG	6600
TGGGGCTAGC	AGCTTCACAG	CTGAATCAGT	GTCTGGCAAC	CTCTTCCTTC	
AGCCTCTCTT	CTTCTCCAG	TTTTCCATCC	CTCAGTCACA	CCGGAGGGGG	6700
AAGGTCTGCA	AGGATCCAGA	ACCATCAGTT	GGAGGAGTTT	GCACATGACT	
CATGAAAGAT	GAGTTCCAGG	CAGGCCTGCC	ATAGTGAACA	CCAGGCTTAA	6800
TGGGTTTTTC	CTCAGAGATA	CTTACGTAC	AGAGGCAGTG	AACTGACTGC	
TTTCTGGTTG	ACCACCTTGA	AAAAGATGAG	TGTGCCTGGC	ACTGTGCTTC	6900
TCAGGTGAGT	ATGACCTGAG	AAGTATTAGT	TGCTGGTTCT	TCTGCACACA	
ATCATTCAG	GACATATGGA	TCAACCATCC	TCCTCAACAG	CTCAAATCAA	7000
CCAGATCATC	TGACCACAGA	GACTGAGGTG	TACCTGAAAG	CTGCCACAT	
TTCTATAAGG	CCAATAGAAG	CCATGAACAC	AGTTGTCAAT	CTGTAGAAAT	7100
AAGGACTCCA	TGACTCCTCC	AAGGCCTCTC	TGTGAATGAA	CGTTTAAGAA	
GGGCTAGATC	CTAAAACAGG	GTCAGAGCTT	AGAGGGAAGA	AAAAGCATAA	7200
ACATTTCTGA	GCAAATTGTA	AGGGCAGTGT	CACCATAGGC	TCCCAGTGAC	
CCTCTGTGAT	TGAGTGATA	CAGTGATGCA	AAATCTCATC	ATCAGTGCAA	7300
AAGACAAAAA	AAATCTTACT	CTTTCTACCT	AGGATGAGAG	TCCCCAAATC	
AGCGAAGAGT	CCACTTACTA	AACAGACATA	AGGAAATGAA	GTGTCTTGGG	7400
AGAATTCCTG	CCTGAACCTC	TCAGGAGCAT	TTGAGGACAT	TTATCAAGTA	
TTCACTCCAG	GATTGGGACT	ATGAAGACTT	CAGCTGCTTT	CAGCTAATCA	7500
TTGAGACTTT	TCAGGGGTCT	CAGAATAGTC	AGGAAAGGAC	CTGATGAGTG	

FIGURE 1C

4/17

AATGCAATTA	CTGATGTTGG	AGTTGCTGTT	ATTATTTATC	GTGTACATAT	7600
TACCTCCCTC	TCTTGACCAT	TCCAGTTCCT	GAGTAACTCA	CCAGCCCTCT	
GATCTATAAA	GTCACAATCC	CTGTGACCTG	ATTTCTGTTT	CACTTTGTAG	7700
C					
ATATGGGACC	CGTACACATG	GACTTTTTAA	GAGACTGGGA	ATTCCAGGGC	
T					
[exon 2: 7701..					
CCACACCTCT	GCCTTTGTTG	GGAAATGTTT	TGTCCTATCG	TCAGGTGAGT	7800
..7794]					
TGCTTGAGCT	TCCTCTTTTG	CTTCTTATGG	TTGCAAACAT	CAGCTTAGTT	
A					
CCATCAGTAA	AAATGCCCTT	CCTTGGGAGG	GAGTTCTGAG	GTTTCACATT	7900
TTCAGAAATG	GTGGGACTGG	GTGCAGTGGA	TCATGCCTGT	AATCTCAGCC	
TCTGTGAGGC	CAAGACTGGC	AAATTGCTTG	AGCCAGGAG	TTTGAGAACA	8000
GCCTGGGCAA	CACAGTGAGA	CACCTGTCTC	TAGAAAGAAA	AAATTACCTG	
TGCATGATAT	GGTAGCCCAT	GCCTGTAGTC	CCAGCTACTC	TGAATGTAA	8100
GGTGGGAGGA	TTGTATGAAC	CCAGGAAGTC	AAGGCTGTAT	TGAGCTGTGA	
TCGCACCACT	GCACTCCAGC	TTGGTCAACA	GAACAAGACA	GAAAGGAAGA	8200
AAGAAAGAGA	GAGAGAGAAA	GAAAGAGAGA	GGAAGGAGAG	GGGAGGGGAG	
GGGAGGGGAG	GGGGGAGGAG	AGGAGAGGAG	AGAAAAGGAG	AGGAGAGAGG	8300
AGAGGAGAGG	AAAAGGTGTG	TAGGCTCCAC	CCAAAGCATG	GCCAGGTTTA	
CCCCTGGAGG	GAAAGTCACA	AGCTCATGTC	CAGAAGGCCA	GTAGCAGCAA	8400
GCTGCTCTCC	AGCCAGATT	TCCTATCCTG	TGTACCTGGA	GCTTGTCTCT	
CAGATTCTAA	CTCTCACAAC	TGAAGCCTCT	GTGTCTGAT	TACTATCTGA	8500
GAATTCTACA	CAATTTTACC	CTCGATAAAA	GCAGTAATTT	CTTCTTCATC	
TTTCCCAGAT	CAACTCTTGT	AGTAGATCAA	CATTCTGGG	ACCTTCTTTT	8600
GCATGGTTAA	AACATCACAG	CTGAATCTTA	GCAACAGGAA	GGTTTGTTTT	
TATGTTTCAG	AAGTGAAAGC	TCAGAGCACG	CATTGTAATT	TGCTGGGTGT	8700
GATGTGTAGA	GGTGGCATT	CTCCATCTTT	TCTGTGTTAA	GCTAGAAAAC	
TGGAAAGGAA	GTCTACTTTC	TCATTCACTC	ACTCACTTTC	TCACTCAACA	8800
ACATGCCTTA	GACTTATCTA	AATCTGCAAG	ACTAAAAGAG	GTTCTTGTTT	
TCTTTAACTT	TCTAATTCTG	CTAGAGTTCT	AGAGAGAGCA	CATGAGATAA	8900
ATGAAAAGGA	TACTGATGGA	GGAGATTAAA	AAATGTGCA	TTCCCTGCAG	
ACACTCACTT	TTCTCACCT	CAGTTTCACC	CCTGCCCTTG	CAGGTGATCA	9000
TTCACGGGGT	TAGGAGACTT	TAGAGAGAAT	AAAAAGAAAA	GCAAAAATAC	
ATCAGAAAGA	CAAGGAATTA	CTTACTGGTC	ATAGACAAGG	GTGAGTCCTT	9100
CAGTACTTAG	AGAAAATTCA	AGAGTGACTT	TAAATTCCCC	ACTTCAAATA	
TATTCTCTGT	TTTCTTGTCT	TTCCCTTAAG	ACATCTCTGA	ATAGCTTCCT	9200
TCAACTGCCA	GTGAAAGATA	GCAGGCCTGA	TTTCATTGGA	CGCAACTGTT	
TTCAGCCCCA	ATTAGAGGTA	GGGTTTATTC	TATTTAAAAT	AATAATCAAC	9300
TTGTATTTTG	TTTCCTCTCC	CAGGGTCTCT	GGAAATTGTA	CACAGAGTGC	
[exon 3: 9324..					
TATAAAAAGT	ATGGAAAAAT	GTGGGGGTGA	GTATTCTGAA	AACCTCCATT	9400
..9376]					
GGATAGACCT	GCTACTGTGA	GGAGGTTACC	CCACTGCAGG	ATAGTCTCTG	
CCCAGGTCTT	CATGGGATGA	AGCTCTTGTC	AACCTAAATA	CAAACAGAGA	9500
GAGGTTCTCT	GAAAGAAGAG	GATAATTACT	TGGGAGTAGA	ATATTGCAAT	
A					
GGGAATCTGC	TTGCCGTTAT	AAACTATGTG	CAAATTCAGG	GAGGTAAACA	9600
AGACAAAGAT	GCTCCATAGA	AAATATGAGA	AGAATCTCAT	AACTGTTTGT	
AGATAATTAT	TGTTAGCTAC	AAAGATCAAT	AACAAGGGTG	ATGCCACACC	9700
AAGGTTGGAC	AGGCAGTTGC	TGGACAGGTG	TCCTTGCAGA	AATATTTTGT	
TGTAAAGTTG	AAATAGCCTT	TGTGCAAGT	TGTGGTTTTT	GTAGACACTT	9800

FIGURE 1D

5/17

TTGTAATAGT	TTTGTTCCTCA	GGAACACAAG	CATAAGAATC	CTCTCTTCAT	
AGCCTTCTTG	GGATTTATTT	GTCAGGGTTA	AAAAACAATT	AGTGACATCA	9900
CTTTGGTTCT	GATAAAGTTC	ACACTCGCTA	TTGTAAAACT	TTTCGAGGCT	
TGTCCTACCA	AGGATCCCAT	GTGTCACCAG	GTATCGAGGT	CTTCAGTCTG	10000
AACTAGGCTA	GGAGCATTGT	GGTTACCACT	TTTCTGCAGG	TTTTGGTGGC	
CCAGGGACTC	CCAGCATCGC	CTTCTGTCCA	GTGTCTGCCT	ATTCCCCTCT	10100
TCTTTTTTTC	TTCTTAGGT	GCCCTTTTAT	CACATGCATT	GTCTCAGACC	
CTTCTAATAT	GTGCTCATAA	ATGCATGGCA	TCATCTCCTT	CCCACATTGA	10200
TTCACTTTCA	ATTAAAAGCC	AAAACCTCCT	CATTTAGACT	GAATTTAACA	
TGTGCTTTTG	AAAGAAGGGT	TGAGAGATAA	TAGAGAAACA	GATTGGGAAA	10300
CCACTTATGC	TCCACTTTTT	TAAACTTTCT	CTGCAAGTAT	GGAATTTTTT	
GTTCTGCTTT	GTTGTTTAAA	TTTAAGCCAA	AACCTCTTAA	TAGAAGGATA	10400
TACAAATATT	TATTGGTTTA	TACCATTGCA	CTTACTTTGA	AGAAGAGATG	
CTGAATATTA	TTAAACCATT	GTGTTCCCTG	GTGGGCTGAT	GGACTGTGAT	10500
TTTATAAGGT	GGTCTCAGCC	AATTGCAGCA	GCTGTTCCCT	GTCAGAGGGG	
CTAGAGGTTT	GGTGAGAGCA	GTGGATGAGG	TGCAGTGGTG	TGTTTGTTC	10600
CTAGAAGCAA	GTGGGAGAAA	GCTTTGCCTC	TTTGTACTTC	TTTATCTTCT	
CCCCTCAAGT	CCTCAGAATC	CACAGCGCTG	ACTGTGGAGT	GCTGTGGAGC	10700
TGGCATGGCC	CATACAGGCA	ACATGACTTA	GTAGACAGAT	GACACAGCTC	
TAGATGTCCA	TGGGCCCCAC	ACCAACTGCC	CTTGCAGCAT	TTAGTCCCTG	10800
TGAGCACTTG	ATGATTTACC	TGCCTTCAAT	TTTTCACTGA	CCTAATATTC	
TTTTTGATAA	TGAAGTATTT	TAAACATATA	AAACATTATG	GAGAGTGGCA	10900
TAGGAGATAC	CCACGTATGT	ACCACCCAGC	TTAACGAATG	CTCTACTGTC	
ATTTCTAACC	ATAATCTCTT	TAAAGAGCTC	TTTGTCTTTT	CAGTATCTCT	11000
TCCCTGTTTG	GACCACATTA	CCCTTCATCA	TATGAAGCCT	TGGGTGGCTC	
CTGTGTGAGA	CTCTTGCTGT	GTGTCACACC	CTAATGAACT	AGAACCCTAAG	11100
GTTGCTGTGT	GTCGTACAAC	TAGGGGTATG	GATTACATAA	CATAATGATC	
AAAGTCTGGC	TTCTTGGGTG	TGGCTCCAGC	TGCAGAATCG	GGCTAGTGAA	11200
A					
GTTTAATCAG	CTCCGTTGTC	CCCACACAGA	ACGTATGAAG	GTCAACTCCC	
T					
[exon 4: 11230..					
TGTGCTGGCC	ATCACAGATC	CCGACGTGAT	CAGAACAGTG	CTAGTGAAAG	11300
AATGTTATTC	TGTCTTCACA	AATCGAAGGG	TAAGCATCCA	TTTTTTGAAA	
A					
..11328]					
TTTAAATAAT	GATTGATCCA	CTGATTAAAT	TTTTATTTTG	AAAAAAACAT	11400
ATATTCACAG	AAGGTTACCT	AAAAAATGTA	CAGGAAGGTT	CCATGTACTC	
TTCATCCTGT	CCCGCCAGT	GGTAACATCT	TGCAATCTTG	TATATTGCAA	11500
TATATATCTA	GTATATTCAT	ATTATCAGGT	TGGCACAAAA	GTAAAAATGG	
CAAACTACAG	GCTGGGCATA	ATGGCTCATG	CCTGTAATCC	CAGCACTTTG	11600
GGAGGCCGAG	GCAGGTGGAT	CACGAGGTCA	GGAGTTCGAG	ATCAGCCTGA	
CCAACATGGT	GAAACCCCAT	CTCTACTAAA	AATACAAAAA	TTAGCTGCGT	11700
GTGGTGGCAT	GCGCCTGTAG	TCCCAGCTAC	TCAGTAGTCT	GAGACAGGAG	
AATCGCTTGA	ACCTGGGAGG	CGGAGGTTGC	AGTGAGCCGA	GATCACGCCA	11800
TTATACTCCA	GCTGGGGCAA	CCCAATGAGA	CTCCATCTCA	AACAACAACA	
ACAACAACAA	CAACAAAAAC	CGGCAAACTG	CAATAACTTT	TGCACCAACC	11900
TAATACTATA	GTACAGGAAA	TTGACTTTGA	TATAGTTTAC	AGAGCTTTTC	
AGATTTACC	AGTTTTACAT	GCCCTTGTTT	GTGTGTGTTT	ATGTGTGTGG	12000
GTAGTTCTAA	GCAATTTTTT	ACATTCGTAG	ATTGTGCAA	CGACCAGCAC	
CATCAAGATG	CAGACCCATT	CCGTCACCAT	GTGGCTCCCT	CCTGCTGTCC	12100
TACAGTCACA	ACATGGAGTT	TGTCTTTTTT	TCTGACAGGT	TCTATATCAG	
AGCAAACCTT	TATTTATTTG	AGGAGGCCAA	TGTATTAATA	TTTCCTTTTA	12200

FIGURE 1E

6/17

TGGATTGTTT	TTTTGGTGTT	AAGTCTGAAA	ATCCTTTGCT	TAGCCCTCCT	
TCCTACATTG	CTTTTTCTAA	GAGTTATATA	GTTTAACACT	TTACAAAATG	12300
TAACCTCTATT	ACCCATTTTG	TGTTAATATT	TGCATAAGTT	ATGAGATTTA	
GATCAAGGTT	CATTTTCTGT	GGACTATGGC	TGTCCAAATG	TTCCAACACC	12400
ATTTTGGAAA	GGTAGGCATA	TTGTCAAAAC	TCAGCTGAGT	ATATTTTGTG	
AATCTATTTT	TTATTGTTTA	CTCCTCCACT	AATACCACAC	TGTGGTGACT	12500
CTAGTAGCTG	TACAGTAACT	CTTAACATCA	TATAGGGCAA	TTCTTTCCAC	
TTTATTGATT	TATATTTTCA	GAATGGCTTT	AGCTTTTCTT	GTCCCTTGCC	12600
TTTCCATAAA	AATTCAGAAT	AAGCTTGTA	GTGTCTACAA	ACAAACCTGC	
CATAATTTTG	ATAAGAAATTA	AAGCAGAGGT	GTCCAATCTT	TTGGCTTCCC	12700
TGGGCCACAG	TGGAAGAAGA	AGTGTCTGG	GCCACACATA	AAATACACAC	
ACACACACAC	ACACACACAC	ACACACACAC	ACACACACAC	AAATGGTCTG	12800
TGTATAGTTT	TCATTATATA	TCTACCACCA	CAGATAAGCA	AAAATGTCCT	
TGCATAATAA	TCCTAATTAT	GCACTGCCCC	ATTCAGAGGG	TCTTTCAAAA	12900
TCATTGAACA	GGTTCCAAGT	TTGCAATCAC	TGATACAGAA	AATGTACATA	
TCTAGCTAAA	CTTCACTACT	TTTTTGATAT	TTTTTATTAT	AAAAGAAAAG	13000
AGAACAACAT	AAAAC TAGTG	GGGTACTTGA	CATTTGTTTT	GAGAACTAA	
TCCATCAGTA	TCTGGCTTGA	TGGAAGTAGT	TGCAATTCTC	AGTGAGTTCT	13100
CAAGGTGCTC	ATCAGATATT	TTGGTTCTAA	TTTTACTCTT	CGTGTTCCTC	
ATCCTTGAAA	ATCAGAGCTC	ACAAATGTAA	GTGCTGCCAA	AAAGCAATGA	13200
CATGAACAAG	GTGTGATTGT	GAAGCAAGGG	ATATTTGTCA	TTGGGAAGAC	
AGGTCTTACA	AAAGTCCAGT	AAAGAGGCAA	AATCAAATTT	TTCTATAAGT	13300
TGAACATCAG	ATTGCAGCTC	TAGGCATTCC	ATTTCAAAAT	TGCCAGGTAA	
CATATATATG	TCGACTGAAA	ATGGAGTTGC	AAATATACCA	AAATATTGAT	13400
GATTTTTTCA	GAAATCTTGA	AATACCTGTT	TTCAAATTCC	TGTATCAAAT	
TGAAAAGCAA	GGCTGCGTAT	TTTTGGCTGT	TCACAGGACC	ATGTTTAGCC	13500
AACATGTCTGA	AATGCATAAA	ATTGTTTGCC	TTAATTTGAG	CTTGCCATAA	
TTTCAGTTTC	ATATGGAATG	CTGTTATGGT	TTGAAACATT	GTATTGTTAA	13600
GTTGGTTTTT	AACTTGAAGA	CACAGGTTTA	ACTCACTTAA	ATGGGCCGTC	
AAACCCACTA	AAAATGCTAA	ATCTGTAAGC	CAGTTTTCAT	TGTCAAGTTC	13700
TGGCACCAAT	TTTGTTTGAT	ACCATAAACA	GCTTGATTTC	ACATCACAAA	
GCATAAAATC	TTTACATTTT	GCCTTGACTT	AACCATCTTA	CTTCTAAAAA	13800
GTGAATGACT	TGCTAGAGTC	AGCATCCATA	CTTTTAAGGA	ATTCTTGAAA	
CTAGCGATGA	TTCAATTCCT	GGGCCCTTGT	GAAATTTACA	GCCTTGATGA	13900
CAATTTGCAT	GACGTTATCT	ACTTTTAAAG	CTTGTGCACA	TGGATTTTCT	
TGATGTATTA	TGCAATAATA	CTTCATCAA	TGTGAGTTTT	GTGTGGCAAC	14000
TGCATCATCT	ATTAATTGTA	CAAGTCCCTC	TCTTTTACCT	ACCATCGCCA	
GGGCAGCATC	TGTAGCTATA	TCACATATGT	TTACAAAAGGA	CAAAGAAAAT	14100
TGCTTTAACA	TATTTTTTAC	TGCTTCATAT	AAATCTCTTG	ATTTAGTTGT	
GTCTTTTAAT	AGCATGGTGA	CATTTTCGATT	TCTTCAGTGA	CATTATATTC	14200
ATCATCAATA	CCTCTAATAA	AAATAGCAAG	TTGTGCCGTA	TCTGTAGTGT	
CAGTGCCTTC	ATCCATCACC	AAAGCATAAA	ATTTTAAATT	AGCAGTTTTA	14300
CTCTCCAAAC	GTCTTTCAAT	AGATTTCCCA	ATTTCTCCAA	TTCTCCTGGC	
TATAGTCTGG	TGAGACAAAC	TGATTTTAGA	AATATCAGTT	TCTCAAGGCA	14400
AATAATATCT	ACCACATCTT	CCAGACATTG	CTTAATAAAC	TCACCATCAG	
TAAATGGTTT	TGATTTTTTT	GCTATTAAAT	TTGCTACCAC	ATAACTAGGT	14500
TTTACCTTAC	GATTGAGTCC	GAGTTGTAAC	TTTTTAAAAA	ATCTTTTTTG	
TTGAAAAGAC	AGACTTTTTT	TCAGTTCTGC	TATTTTGTCC	TTACAACACA	14600
TACACACCAA	ATTTGTGAGC	ACGTTTTTGC	ATATAATGCC	TCTTCAAATT	
GTAGTCTTTG	AAAACTGGCA	CAAATCCCGT	GGAAATTAAG	CAGAGTGCTT	14700
CGCTATTTGC	CTCAACAAGA	AAAAGTCATT	TGTCCACTTT	TCATTGAACA	
ATCTTCCTTC	ATCCATAATT	TTTGTTTTTT	AGGGTTTTCT	TTTAAAGACA	14800
TTGTGGAAGC	CATTCTGGAA	TTAAAAGCAT	TATAATAGAT	AAGCAACTAT	

FIGURE 1F

7/17

ATTTACTTTT	ATTATGGAAA	TTAACAGATA	GGAAAATAGA	ACAGAAAGCA	14900
AGGTTTAATA	ATCAAATAAG	AATACTTACA	TGTCTTCTAA	ATAATATTAA	
ACACCTATCA	TCTACAAAGG	TAGGTTGAAA	TATTATTGAT	AATTGCTGGG	15000
TTTTACTTGC	CAAATTGCCA	CAAACACACC	TAATACCTGA	CAGTGTCAAT	
TCAACTGTCC	GTGATTAGAA	GATAACACAC	TGGAAGTCGC	ACACCACCAT	15100
AAAACTGAAG	CCACACATGC	GTACAAATGG	CGACAGTGTC	TGGTGTACAG	
CAGCGCTCTG	CCTTGTCAG	AATACACACT	TGAATTCCTT	GTCACAATTC	15200
ACTTCACGTG	GCACTGCAAT	AGCGTCTCT	CGCTCTTGT	TAGTTAATTT	
TAATGGCTTT	TAATTCCTTC	TTGCTGAAC	GTTTGCAATT	ATAATGCAAA	15300
TTATGGATA	TAGTCCATTA	TTTGTGGATG	TGACATACTC	TGATTACCCC	
TTTCCATTCC	ATTGTTGTCT	ACGAAGTTCA	CACTTGAGAA	TCACATAGTC	15400
AAATTACAAA	ATTACAAAAA	AAATTGCAAA	AAAACCAAA	ATGTTTAAAG	
AAAGTTTCCA	CATTTGTATT	GGGATACATT	CAAAGCCATC	CTGGACTGCA	15500
TGAGGCCTGC	AGGCCACAAG	TTGGACAAGC	TTGAATTAAA	CCAATAGAAC	
AATTTGGGTA	TAATCTATAT	CTTTACTATG	TTCAGCCTTT	CATCCCGTGA	15600
ATATAGTATG	CCTCTCCATT	TCTTTAGCTT	TTATTACTTT	CCTCAACATT	
TTATAGTTTT	CAGCATAGAG	GTCCTGTACA	TCTTTTGTTA	GATTTACACC	15700
AGAAATATTT	CATTTTGTGT	GGAGTAACTG	TAAATGATAC	TGTTTTTCTT	
GTATTTTCAG	ATATTGATTA	TTGTTACATA	GAAATGTGAA	TAATTTTGTT	15800
TGTTGATCTT	GTATCCTATA	GCCTTGCAGA	ACTTACCTAT	TCGTTCTAGA	
AATTTTTTTG	TATATTCCTT	GACATTTTAT	ACATTGACAA	TTATGTCACC	15900
TGAAAATAGA	GACAATTCTA	TTATTTCCCT	TCCAATCTGT	ATGCCTTTTA	
TTTCTTTTTT	TTGTCTAGTG	TATTAAAGACA	TCAGGTATGC	TCTTTAGTAA	16000
GAATGTTGAG	AGTGGGCATT	TTTIAGTTCT	TCTTGATCTT	GGAAAAACCA	
TTCAGTCCTT	CATCATTAAT	TGTGATTTAA	CTGAATGATT	TTTTTACAGA	16100
TTGTCTTTAT	CAAATGAAGG	AACTGTCTCT	CTCTTCCTAG	TTTATTGAGA	
TTTTATCATG	ACAGCTGGAA	GTACACATTT	TAAAACAAAA	CATAGTTGTG	16200
GAGATAAGA	GAAAGTTCCA	AGCATGCTGG	CTTGATAGTC	CAGCCCGAAG	
TTGGGAAAAA	TAATTATCCC	TTTCTTTTTT	CCTCTATTTA	TGGAATAAAA	16300
AATTAAGAGA	AAAGAATTTT	CAAGGAAATT	GCATTATTCC	TTCAAAACAG	
GTTTCTAGTC	TTTAAGTATT	ACCTACTTTT	CAAAAAAATA	TCACCACATC	16400
ATGGCATCCC	TTTTTCAAGT	TGCCCATGCT	GTAGGTGTAT	TAAAGACAGA	
GCTGTCTGA	GGCAACATAC	AGTCTGCCCA	TCTGTCACCA	ATCCTTTTCT	16500
ACTCTGCACA	CTCCTGGGGA	AGGGCTAGGT	CTTGTTCCCTG	TCTATTCCAC	
TGGAAGAACA	GTTCCCTACC	ACGTGGAGCA	TTTGCAATTA	AAAGGAGACT	16600
GAGATATAGA	GGCAGGAGAC	CACACCAGAT	GGCTGGGTCT	CCCCACTCCC	
ACCCCGCCCC	CACATACACT	CAGAAGAGGC	TAGGCATCTA	GGATCTCCAT	16700
TGAGCATCTT	GAATATGGCT	TGCCATAATA	TCATATACAG	TCAATAAATA	
TTTGTAAAT	AAGGATGCCT	CTTCAATATA	TTTTGTGCAA	CCATGAAGAT	16800
CACCACAAC	AATGTGAGAA	AAAATGTTTC	TGTTGAACTC	TAGTCTTTAG	

T

[exon 5: 16843..

GCCCAGTGGG	ATTTATGAAA	AGTGCCATCT	CTTTAGCTGA	GGATGAAGAA	16900
TGGAAGAGAA	TACGGTCATT	GCTGTCTCCA	ACCTTCACCA	GCGGAAAAC	
CAAGGAGGTA	TGAAAATAAG	ATGAGTCTTA	ATTAGAAATG	TAAAGAATGA	17000

..16957]

ATCTGGGGAC	AGGTAGAAAG	TAAGATCACA	GTCCGTTTCC	AAGGGGTAGT	
CCACTGAGTT	CGAGCTTCCT	AAAAATGGTC	TTTTATCTTT	ATGTACAGAA	17100
AAGACATCAC	AAAATTCATT	ACAAAATGTC	ACTTACTGCT	CCATGCTGGA	
GAAAGCCATA	TCCTTCTGGG	ACTTGAGTCT	GCACATTTAA	CTACAGGTAC	17200
TGATCTGTTT	TGTGCTTAGA	TGTTCCCAT	CATTGCCAG	TATGGAGATG	

[exon 6: 17220..

TATTGGTGAG	AACTTGAGG	CGGGAAGCAG	AGAAAGGCAA	GCCTGTCACC	17300
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FIGURE 1G

8/17

TTGAAAGAGT	AAGTAGGAGC	ACAGCCATGG	GGTTCTGAGC	TGTCATGAGC	
	..17308]				
CCTTCCAGCT	GCCTGCCATG	GAGTCGACAG	TCGCACTGTT	GGGTTACTCC	17400
		A			
AGTGACCAGA	CAAAAGCAGG	GCAGCGCTGC	AACTCCAAAG	AGCCACCTAA	
GAGGGAGTGG	CTCCCATGAG	GCGGCAAGTC	AGCAAGGGAA	AAGGGCCTTC	17500
TCTCCTGTGC	ACAGGAGCCA	GGATTTACTT	ATCTGTAAAC	TTGTCACCAT	
AAATATTCTG	GGAGATTAAA	TACATACTTT	AGAAATTAAA	AAAACATGAT	17600
TGTATCAAAG	TTTTGAGTGT	AGTGGATATG	GAAGTGTGGG	TAAGCAAGCA	
TTTGGTACTT	GTTGCCCTGC	ATTGGGTAAG	ATGGGAAAAGT	TACAATGGGG	17700
AAC TTGGAAC	AATTTCAATC	CCTTCATGGT	TTTTCTGAGA	ATATCAGCAA	
ACTATGAACT	ATTAAACCTT	CCCACTACTT	CCTTTTCCTC	CAATCTCAAA	17800
AAAGAAAGGG	TGCTAGAAAT	GCTATGTGTA	GAGCAAGCCT	ATTATTTGCT	
GTCTACAATG	GTATGTGCTT	CAATTATGCA	GGAACGACAG	GTGTAATCTG	17900
AGCCTGTCTT	GTTTCAGACTT	GGGACATGTG	GTCACCTCAGT	TTTGGGTTCT	
CCAAATCAAT	GTTGGAGAGA	TCTATTTTTT	TTAACCAGAA	CATTCTTGAT	18000
TGTCACATCT	TACAAAAATG	ACTCTGCTCT	CAGCGCAACT	TCAGGTCAGA	
GGAGCTGGGG	ATAGTGGGGT	TTTCCAGAGC	ATTAGCAGGG	AGTGTAGAGA	18100
ATAAAGGATG	ATATTTCTAG	GAATCAGAA	CAGGGTGTTA	CTGTTTTGTA	
AAGTGTTGAA	GAGGAATTGG	CTCTGGGCAT	AGAGTCTGTA	GTCAGACAAC	18200
GCCACCTTTC	TTGAATCCAC	TAGGAAGAGT	TAATTATTCT	ACTCTTGTTT	
TGCTGAAGCA	CAGAGCTTAC	ATATCTTATA	TCATCCACAC	TCAACACATG	18300
CTACTGTAGT	TGTCTGATAA	TGGGTCTCTG	TCTTCCTATG	ACTGGGCTCC	
TTGACCTCAG	AGGTGAGTCT	AATCAGCTT	GGTGTCTCCA	TCACCCCCAG	18400
CATAGGGCCA	GCTCCATCAC	TGGCACCAGA	TAACCACCTT	CTGAGGGAGT	
AGATGGAAGA	TGATTCAGCA	GATAGTTCTG	AAAGTCTGTG	GCTCTTTATG	18500
TGTCTTGACT	GGATATGTGG	GTTTCTTGCT	GCATGTATAG	TGGAAGGACG	
GTAAGAGGTG	CTGATTTTAA	TTTTCCATAT	CTTCTCCAC	TCAGCATCTT	18600
	[exon 7: 18595..				
TGGGGCCTAC	AGCATGGATG	TGATTACTGG	CACATCATTT	GGAGTGAACA	
TCGACTCTCT	CAACAATCCA	CAAGACCCCT	TTGTGGAGAG	CACTAAGAAG	18700
		A			
TTCCTAAAT	TTGGTTTCTT	AGATCCATTA	TTTCTCTCAA	TAAGTATGTG	
		G			
	..18743]				
GGCTATTATT	TCTTCTCTC	TTTTTAAAAA	TAAGTGCTTT	CTTGACATAT	18800
		T			
AATTCACATA	TCGTATAATT	CATCCACTTA	AAAGGTACAA	TTCCATTGTT	
TTTAAGATAA	TCAAAAATAT	GTATGACCAT	TACTATTGTA	AACTAAAATG	18900
TTTTTGTCAA	TCTAGAGCCC	TCACACACTT	TAGCTGTCAA	CACCCACCA	
CAAACCCAC	TGCCCTAAGC	ATCCAATAAT	CAACTTTCTG	CCTCTATAGA	19000
TTTGCCTATT	CTGGACACTT	CATAGAAATA	ATATCATTGA	TTTTTCTCTG	
TTGTTTTTTA	TTCTCTATTT	CATGAGTTTA	TTTTAGTCTG	TTATTTTCTT	19100
TCTTTTGCTG	GCTTTAGGTT	TCATTTGCTC	TTCTTCTTTT	AGTGTTTTGT	
GGTGTAATA	ATTATAATCA	ATTTGAGATA	TTTTCTTCTT	TTAAATTTAG	19200
ATATTACAGC	TATAAATTTT	CCTCTGAGCA	CTGGTTTGGC	TACATCCTGT	
GTTTTGGTAC	ATCATGCCTT	CTTTTGTTC	ATCTCAAAAC	AATTTCTTGT	19300
TGCCCTTTTG	ATTTCTGCTT	TGACTCACTG	GTCACCTAAA	ACTGTATTGT	
TTAACTTCCA	CAAATGTATG	AGTTTCCCAA	ATTTCTTTCC	CTTATTGATT	19400
TCTAGTTTTA	TTCCATGGAA	GTTGATGTAC	ATATGCTGTG	TTAATTCTAT	
CTTGACTATC	ATTTCTTGAA	CAGCATGATT	AAGTTAAGCA	GCAGATTATG	19500
GTCTACATTA	ATCCAAAAAC	TCTAGTCCAA	TAGATAAAGG	CTAAGAGGTC	
AGGAATTTA	ATTCTATTAC	TTTGGTCAC	CCAAAGACTC	AGAAGGTGCC	19600

FIGURE 1H

9/17

ATTGATCTCA	CTGCTGTAGT	GGTGTTCCT	ATGTATAGAC	CTGCCCTTGC	
TCAGTCGCCG	GCCTGAAAGA	AGGGCAAACA	TGATAAAAGG	AATGGGTTCC	19700
AGTTGAGAAT	CATGATGTTT	TTATTCTTAT	TACTGGTAGA	GAAAATTATA	
ATTGCTCCAG	GTAAAGTTTG	CATTTTCAAT	GATTTTCTTT	TGTTTGTTTT	19800
T					
GTTTTTCCCA	CAGTACTCTT	TCCATTCCCT	ACCCAGTTT	TTGAAGCATT	
C					
[exon 8: 19814..					
AAATGTCTCT	CTGTTTCCAA	AAGATACCAT	AAATTTTTTA	AGTAAATCTG	19900
TAAACAGAAT	GAAGAAAAGT	CGCCTCAACG	ACAAACAAAA	GGTAAATCTT	
..19941]					
GATGGTGGTT	AAATGACGAT	GTTTAGGTTT	TGATAAATTT	AGATTTTATA	20000
CACATGATAG	AGCATGTATC	TGTATTTTAA	AAAATAAAGA	CAGAGAAGTT	
ATGTTTAGAA	CAAGAGAAGC	CATTTGGTAG	AAATAAAGAA	GGAGATTGGG	20100
C					
GAAGGAGATG	AGAATGAGTC	AGAGAGATAG	CATTTAAAAC	TTGAAATCAG	
GCACAACAAT	TAGTATGTCA	TGATAATAAC	AGTATTGAGA	TAAAATTTTA	20200
CCACTTCTCT	TCCCTTTAAT	AAATTGTCAA	AGGATAAAGT	TTCCTGTTTG	
AAAATATATT	TACTGGTAT	TGTGCTTTCC	TCATATCACA	GATTGGTAAA	20300
GAATCATTTT	AAGTCCAAGA	CTCTTATTTT	ACATATTCTG	CAATTAAAGG	
TCCTATGAGG	CTACCTGCCG	ACTGCTGACA	TGTAGTGTGT	GGTAAATGTG	20400
AGTGTTCAC	AGCCTGGAGT	GAACAGGGGT	CTTCTCTGAG	AATTGAGGTT	
GCAAGGCTGG	CTAACTCAGC	TTTGCCTTCA	CGAGCCCTAG	AGGCCAGCCG	20500
AAGGATGTCT	GCAGGTCAGG	GAGACAGGAC	CAGGTAACCC	AGCTGTCACT	
GAAGATTATA	TAGAGTTTGA	GAATGTTGGA	ATATTTGAAA	ATGCTCCCCC	20600
AAAAAAGCTG	CTGATGAGTT	CTGGAAATGT	CAGGAGATT	ATCTATACGG	
ACACTGCTGA	AGAAAAAGGT	AGAAGAATAA	AAGATCCAGT	ACTTCTTCCT	20700
GGGTAAGCAG	TTATGACCAG	AGATGGAACC	GGCAACTCTT	TGGCCAGAAA	
GCTGTATCCA	AAAGACAGAG	AAGATGAGAA	ACAGGGAGGG	CAAAGGCGAA	20800
AAAGCAATTG	GACATGATAG	CTAGATTTGT	TTCAGGAAAA	CATCCTGCTT	
TCCAAGGATT	TAGATGAATG	TTTTTGTTCA	CTGGTGAATC	AGGTAACACG	20900
TCTTCAAGAA	GCCATAGGGA	GGTTGAGGGA	GGGAAGTCAA	GAAGGGAGGT	
TGAGGACTGC	ACTTTTGATT	TACTTCTGAC	TTCACGAGTC	ACTTCTGCC	21000
AAAGAAATCT	CTCCTTTTGC	TTCTAGCACC	GACTAGATTT	CCTTCAGCTG	
[exon 9: 21027..					
ATGATTGACT	CCCAGAATTC	GAAAGAAACT	GAGTCCCACA	AAGGTAACCA	21100
..21093]					
AGGAGTGCTT	CTGAGGGCTA	CTGGCGGGGA	CACTAAGAGG	GAGGGCCTTG	
TTCTGAAAAT	GTGCAGGAAG	TATTCCAGGA	AGATGAGAAT	TTTTGCCACA	21200
T					
TAGCAGAACA	ACACACATTT	AGATGTTATA	AATGGTAGCT	GGAGGCACTT	
TCCAGAAGCC	CACAGGTATA	GCCATGTTCC	AGGCTGAAAG	GGCAACCCTA	21300
AGCAAACCTA	GAATGCTTGG	AGGACAGTCA	GTGGTTTGTT	GATCACCTAC	
ATGAGATCAA	ATGCCAGTTC	TCAGCCTCCT	CCAGATCCAC	CAAGTGAGAA	21400
CCTCTACTTG	GAAATTTTATA	TCAAACATAC	CGATCAGGAA	GCACACTATC	
CCAGTAAGGG	TGATTTTAAAC	TGGCAGTACT	TGAAAGTGTG	TTGCAAGGT	21500
TAATCTACTG	CAAAGTTTTA	TTTTTCCCTT	TGAAATGCAT	AAGTAACATA	
TGGGGGACAC	CTCTGATACC	ATGTAAATCT	ACTTCAATCT	TCAGTCTTGT	21600
ATCTACTAGT	TTTATGACCC	ATGGATGGTT	TTAACCAGAA	CCATTATTAC	
TAAGACAGTG	GCAAAATGAT	AACCATGGTC	AATTTCAAGC	TACCAAGATT	21700
TGGCAACCAT	CTCAGAAAAT	TTTTGAATAT	TTAACAATTG	GTTCTAGAGA	
GCAGGACTCA	GCAGACTCCA	GTATACCACT	TTAAACATGT	CCATGTCTAC	21800
ATCTACTTCT	GTCTGTCTAT	CTATCTGTCA	ATCATCTATC	TGCCTATAAT	

FIGURE II

10/17

TTATCAATTA	ATCATCTATC	TATCTCAACA	AAACTTGCTG	TGATAAAGAA	21900
AATAGTCTAT	CATTTCACTG	TTTCATATAG	AAATCACTAG	ACACATATGG	
CTATTGAGTA	CTGGACATGT	GGCCAATGCC	ACTGAAGAAC	AATTTTAAAG	22000
AGTATTTATT	TTTAAATTGA	TAAAATTTGA	ATTTAAATAG	CCACATGTGG	
ATAGTGGCTA	CCAGATTGGA	CAGCAGAGCT	CCCAACTTTA	AAATTACAGT	22100
TCAATTTCAA	CTCAGTATAA	TGGGGTTCAA	TGTAAC TGAG	TAAAATAAAT	
GGATGGTTGA	ATTTACCCAC	AGCAGCATAC	AGAAATATTC	ACTGATAAAT	22200
CAGAACTCTG	TAGACCTTTC	TCACACTCAT	TTTATATTGT	GTTTGGTTGT	
GAGTTACATG	ATTGCTGCAG	GCACCATATT	TATTTCTGTG	CTCCAGGTCT	22300
CTAAAGGTCC	TAATCCAGTC	CTGACCAAAC	AGACTAGTGA	TGGACCATCG	
TGAGCTTTCTC	TCAGGAGAAA	TATCAAGAGG	GAGGCCAACC	TGTAATCATA	22400
AGAACTTCTG	CTATTTTAAAT	GCCATTTCATC	AGACTACAGT	CAATCACCAT	
GCTTCTGGCT	TTTTGTCTAT	CTCTGCTGTC	TTGTACATCC	TGAGATAGTC	22500
CATTCTGAGA	ACTGTACCCT	AGATCTTGTA	TTGCCTGATG	CCTGTCAAAG	
ATGTAATCCA	TGCTGCTTAA	GTGAGGTTGT	GCACACAAAT	CACCATATCT	22600
CCTGCAAGTT	TGGATTTTGA	TTCAGTAGTT	CGATGGTGGG	GTTTGAGATT	
CTGCATTTCT	AATAAGCTCC	CAGATGTGGC	TGGTGCTGCT	GGTCCATGAA	22700
ACACACTTTG	AGTAGCAAGA	GGTGATCTGT	AGCTCAGTAT	TGGTCCTTTA	
AGTTCCCTCA	AACATATATA	GAGAAAAGGT	CCTAAATATT	GCAAATTCCTC	22800
TCAAAGTTTG	TCAGGCTATA	TTGGAATTC	CTCAAAGTCT	GTCAAGCTCT	
ATTGTAGAAA	ATCAAATTTT	TATTGGGAAA	AAGCCTACCC	CATATTTACT	22900
TACAGATAAA	GTACTTTTAG	GATCATTCAA	GGCACACACC	CATAACACTG	
AGTATGTAAG	ACAGAAATGC	TCTCTCTGGA	AATTACAGCA	GTGCTGGTGC	23000
TGGGATGCCA	TGATGAGGAG	TGTGTGGCCC	ACAATCATGT	AGACCTTGGG	
AAAACCTGGA	TTAAATGAT	TTTGCCTCAT	CCTGGCCCTG	TATAAGATAC	23100
ATATCAGAA	GAAAACCACT	CCCAGTGTGA	CTTTGAATTG	CTTTTCCATT	
TTTTCTTCTT	GGGATTAGAG	AGCTTCACTT	AGATTTTCATC	TAAGCTGTGA	23200
TGTTGTACGT	TGACCTGATT	TACCTAAAAT	GTCTTTCCTC	TCCTTTCAGC	
[exon 10: 23250..					
TCTGTCTGAT	CTGGAGCTCG	CAGCCCAGTC	AATAATCTTC	ATTTTTGCTG	23300
GCTATGAAAC	CACCAGCAGT	GTTCTTTCCT	TCACTTTATA	TGAACTGGCC	
ACTCACCTCG	ATGTCCAGCA	GAAACTGCAA	AAGGAGATTG	ATGCAGTTTT	23400
GCCCAATAAG	GTGAGGGGAT	GACCCCTGGA	GATGAAGGGA	AGAGGTGAAG	
..23410]					
CCTTAGCAAA	AATGCCTCCT	CACCACTCCC	CAGGAGAATT	TTTATAAAAA	23500
GCATAATCAC	TGATTCCCTC	ACTGACATAA	TGTAGGAAGC	CTCTGAGGAG	
AAAAACAAAG	GGAGAAACAT	AGAGAACGGT	TGCTACTGGC	AGAAGCATAA	23600
GATCTTTGTA	CAATATTGCT	GGCCCTGGTT	CACCTGTTTA	CTGTTATCAC	
AATAATGCTA	AGTAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAGGAGTG	23700
TGGCGAGAAG	ATGGCCAAAC	AGGAACAGCT	CCAGTCTACA	GCTCCAGCG	
TGAGCAACAC	AGAAGACGAA	TGATTTCTGC	ATTTCCAAC	GAGGTACCGG	23800
GTGCATCTCA	ATGGGGATTG	TTGGAGAGTG	GGTGCAGGAC	AGTGGGTGCA	
GTGCACCCAG	CCTGAGCCAA	AGCAGGGCGA	GGCATCACCT	CACCTGGGAA	23900
GTGCAAGGGG	TCAGGGAATT	CCCTTTCCTA	GGGGTGACGG	ACAGCACCTG	
GAAAATCAGG	TCACTCCAC	CCTAATACTG	CGCTTTTCTG	ATGGTCTTAG	24000
CAAACGGCAC	ACCAGGAGAT	TATATCCCGC	GCATGGCTCG	GAGGGTCCTA	
CGCCCATGGA	GCCTCGCTCA	TTGCTAGCAC	AGCAGTCTGA	GATCGAACTG	24100
CAAGGCAGCA	CAAGGCTGG	GGGAGGGGCG	CCCGCCATTG	CTAAGGCTTG	
AGTAGGTAAA	CAAAGCTGCC	AGGAAGCTCA	AACTGGGTGA	AGCCCACCGC	24200
AGCTCAAGGA	GGTCTGCCTG	CCTCTGTAGA	CTCCACCTCT	AGGGGCAGAG	
CATAGCCAAC	CAAAGGCAG	CAGAAACCTC	TGCAGACTTA	AATGTCCCTG	24300
TCTGACAGCT	TTGAAGAGAG	TAGTGGTTCT	CCCAGCACAC	AGCTGGAGAT	
CTGAGAACAG	ACAGACTGCC	TCCTCAAGTG	GGTCCCTGAC	CCCCGAGCAG	24400

FIGURE 1J

11/17

CCTAACTGGG	AGGCACCCCC	CAGTAGGGGC	AGACTGACAC	CTCACACGGC	
CGGTACTCC	TCTGAGACAA	AACTTCCAGA	GGAATGATCA	GGCAGCAGCA	24500
TTTGGGGTC	ACCAATACCG	CTGTTCTGCA	GCCTCCACTC	CTGATACCCA	
GGCAAACAGG	GTCTGGAGTG	GACCTCCGGC	AAACTCCAAC	AGACCTGCAG	24600
CTGAGGATCC	TGACTGTCAG	AAGGAAAAC	AACAAACAGA	AAGGACATCC	
ACACCAAAAC	CCATCTGTAC	ATCACCATCA	TCAAAGATCA	AAGGTAGATA	24700
AAAACACAAA	GATGGGGGAA	AAACAGCAGA	AAAACTGAAA	AATCTAAAAA	
TCAGAGCACC	TCTCCTCCTC	CAAAGGAACG	CAGCTCCGCA	CCAGCAACGG	24800
AAAGCTGGAT	GGAGAATGAC	TTTGACGAGT	TGAGAGAAGA	AGGCTTCAGA	
CGATCAAAC	ACTCCGAGCT	AAAGGAGGAA	GTTCGAACCC	ATGGCAAAGA	24900
AGTTAAAAAC	CTTGAAAAAA	GATTAGACAA	ATGGCTAACT	AGAATAATCA	
ATGCAGAGAA	GTCTTTAAAG	GACCTGATGG	AGCTGAAGAC	CATGGCACGA	25000
GAACTACGTG	ATGAATGCAC	AAGCCTCAGT	AGCCAATTCA	ATCAACTGGA	
AGAAAGGGTA	TCAGTGATGG	AAGATCAAAT	GAATGAAATG	AAGAAAGAAG	25100
AGAAGTTTAG	AAGAAAAAGA	ATAAAAAGAA	AGGAACAAAG	CCTCCAAGAA	
ATATGGGACT	ATGTGAAAAG	ACCAAATCTA	CGTCTGATTG	GTGTACCTGA	25200
AAGTGACGGG	GAGAATAGAA	CGAAGTTGGA	AAACACTCTG	CAGGATATTA	
TCCAGGAGAA	CTTCCCCAAT	CTAGCAAGGC	AGGCCAACAT	TCAAATTCAG	25300
GAAATACAGA	GAACGCCACA	AAGATACTCC	TCGAGAAGAG	CAACTCCAAG	
ACACATAATT	GTCAGATTCA	CCAAAGTTGA	AATGAAGGAA	AAAATGTTAA	25400
GGGCAGCCAG	AGAGAAAAGT	CGGGTTACCC	ACAAACACAA	ACCCATCAGA	
CTAACAGTGG	ATCTCTCGGC	AGAAACTCTA	CAAGCCAGTA	GAGAGTGGGG	25500
GCCAAATATC	AACATTCTTA	AAGAAAAGAA	TTTTCAACCC	AGAATTTTCA	
TTCCAGCCAA	ACTAAGCTTC	ATAAGTGAAG	GAGAAATAAA	ATACTTTTACA	25600
GACAAGCAAA	TGCTGAGAGA	TTTTGTCAAC	ACCAGGCCTG	CCCTAAAAGA	
GCTCTTGAAG	GAAGCACTAA	ACATGGAAAG	GAACAACTGG	TACCAGCCAC	25700
TGCAAAAACA	TGCCAAATTG	TAAAGACCAT	CGAGGCTAAG	GAGAAACTGC	
ATCAACTAAC	GAGCAAAATA	ATCAGCTAAC	ATCATAATGA	CAGGATCAAA	25800
TTACATATA	AAAATATTAA	CCTTAAATGT	AAACGGGCTA	AATGCTCCAA	
TTAAAAGACA	CAGACTGGCA	AAGTGGATAG	AGTCAAGACC	CATCGGTGTG	25900
CTGTATTCAG	GAAACCCATC	TCACGTGCAA	AGTAACACAT	AGGCTCAAAA	
TAAAGGGATG	GAGGAAGATC	TACCAAGCAA	ATGGACAACA	AAAAAAGGCA	26000
GGGGTTGCAA	TCCTACTCTC	TGATAAAACA	GGCTTTAAAC	CAACAAAGAT	
CAAAAGAGAC	AAAGAAGGCC	ATTACATAAT	GGTAAAGGGA	TCAATTCAAC	26100
AAGAAGAGCT	AACATATCCTA	AATATATATG	CACCCAATAC	AGGAGCACCC	
AGATTTCATGA	AGCAAGTCTT	TAGAGACTTA	CAAAGAGAGT	TAGACTCCCA	26200
CACAATAATA	ATGGAAGACT	TTAACACCAC	ACTGTCAACA	CTAGACAGAT	
CAACAGGACA	GAAAGTTAAG	AAGGATATCC	AGGAATTGAA	CTCAGCTCTG	26300
CACAAAGTGG	ACATAATAGA	CATCTACAGA	ACTCTCCACC	CCAAATCAAC	
AGAATATACA	TTCTTTTCAG	CACCACACCA	CACCTATTCC	AAAATTAACC	26400
ACATAGTTGG	AAGTAAAGCA	CTCCTCAGCA	AATGTAAAAG	AACAGACATT	
ATAACAAACT	GTCTCTCAGA	CCACAGTGCA	ATCAAACCTAG	AACTCAGGAT	26500
TCAGAAACTC	ACTCAAAACC	GCTCAACTAC	ATGGAAACTG	AACAACCTGC	
TCCTGAATGA	CTACTGGGTA	CATAACGAAA	TGAAGGCAGA	AATAAAGATG	26600
TTCTTTGAAA	CCAACAAGAA	CAAAGACACA	ACATACCAGA	ATCTCTGGGC	
CACATTCAAA	GCAATGTGTA	GAGGGAAATT	TATAGCACTA	AATGCCTACA	26700
AGAGAAAGCA	GGAAAGATCT	AACATTGACA	CCCTAACATC	ACAATGAAAA	
GAACTAGAGA	AGCAGGAGCA	AACACATTCA	AAAGATAGCA	GAAGGCAAGA	26800
AATAACTAAG	ATCAGAGCAG	AACCTGAAGGA	AACAGAGACA	CAAAAAAACC	
CTTCAAAAAA	ATCAATGAAT	CCAGGAGCTG	GTTTTTTTGA	AAGATCAACA	26900
AAATTGATAG	AATGCTAGCA	AGACTAATAA	AGAAGAAAAG	AGAGAAGAAT	
CAAATAGATG	CAATAAAAAT	GATAAAGGGG	ATATCACCAC	CCATCCCACA	27000
GAAATACAAA	CTACCATCAG	AGAATACTAT	AAACACCTCT	ATGCAAATAA	

FIGURE 1K

12/17

ACTAGAAAAT	CTAGAAGAAA	TGGATAAAAT	CCTCGACACA	TACACTCTCC	27100
CAAGACTAAA	CCAGGAAGAA	GTTGAAACTC	TGAATAGACC	AATAACAGGT	
TCTGAAATTG	AGGCAATAAT	TAATAGCTTA	CCAACCAAAA	AAAGTCCAGG	27200
ACCAGATGGA	TTCACCGCCG	AATTCTACCA	GAGGTACAAG	GAGGACCTGG	
TACCATTCTT	TCTGAAACTA	TTCCAATCAA	TAGAAAAAGA	GGGAATCCTC	27300
CCTAACTCAT	TTTATGAGGC	CAGCATCATC	CTGATACCAA	AGCCTGGCAG	
AGACACAACC	AAAAAAGAGA	ATTTTAGACC	AATATCCCTG	ATGAACAGTG	27400
ATACAAAAAT	CCTCAATAAA	ATACTGGCAA	ACCGAATCCA	GCAGCACATC	
AAAAAGCTTA	TCCACCATGA	TCAAGTGGGC	TTCATCCCTG	GGATGCAAGG	27500
CTGGTTCAAC	ATACGCAAAT	CAATAAACAT	AATCCAGCAT	ATAAACAGAA	
CCAACGACAA	AACCCACATG	ATTATCTCAA	TAGATGCAGA	AAAGGCCTTT	27600
AACAAAATTC	AACAGCCCTT	CATGCTAAAA	ACTCTGAATA	AATTAGGTAT	
TGATGGAACC	TATCTCAAAA	TAATAAGAGC	AAATTTATGA	CAAACCCACA	27700
GCCAATATCA	TACTGAATGG	ACAAAAACTG	GAATCATTC	CTTTGAAAAAC	
TGGCACAAGA	CAGGGATGCC	CTCTCTCACC	ACTCCTATTC	AACATAGTGT	27800
TGGAAGTTCT	GGCCAGGGCA	ATCAGGCCAAG	AGAAAGAAAT	AAAGGGTATT	
CAATTAGGAA	AAGAGGAAGT	CAAATTGTCC	CTGTTTGAC	ATGACATGAT	27900
TGTATATCTA	GAACACCCCA	TCGTCTCAGC	CCAAAATCTC	CTTAAGCTGA	
TAAACAACCTT	CAGCAAAGTA	TCAGGATACA	AAATCAATGT	GCAAAAATCA	28000
CAAAATATTCT	TATACACCAA	TAACAGACAA	ACAGAGAGCC	AAATCATGAG	
TGAACTCCCA	TTCACAATTG	CTTCAAAGAC	AATAAAATAC	CTAGGAATTC	28100
AACTTACAAG	GGATGTGAAG	GACCTCTTCA	AGGAGAATTA	CAAACCACTG	
CTCAATGAAA	TAAAAGAAGA	TACAAACAAA	TGGAACAACA	TTCCATGCTC	28200
ATGGGGTAGGA	AGAATCAATA	TCATGAAAAT	GGCCATACTG	CCCAAGGTAA	
TTTATAGATT	CAGTGCCATC	GCCATCAAGC	TACCAATGAC	TTTCTTCACA	28300
GAAGTGGAAA	AACTACTTTT	AAAGTTCATA	TGGAACCAAA	AAAGAGCCCG	
CATTGCCAAG	TCAATCCTAA	GCCAAAAGAA	CAAAGCCGGA	GGCATCATGC	28400
TACCTGACTT	CAACTATAC	TACAAGGCTA	CAGTAACCAA	AACAGCATGG	
TACTGGTACC	AAAACAGAGA	TATTGATCAA	TGGAGCAGAA	CAGAGCCCTG	28500
AGAAAAGATG	CCACATATCT	ACAACCATCT	GATCTTTGAC	AAACCTGACA	
AAAACAAGCA	GTGGGGAAAG	GATTCCCTAT	TTAATAAATG	GTGCTGGGAA	28600
AACTGGCTAG	CCATATATAG	AAAGCTGAAA	CTGGATCCCT	TCCTTACACC	
TTATACAAAA	ATTAATTCAA	GATGGATTAA	AGACTTACAT	GTTAGACCTA	28700
AAACCATAAA	AACCCTAGAA	GAAAACCTAG	GCAATATCAT	TCAATACAGA	
GGCATGGGCA	AGGACTTCAT	GTCTAAAACA	CCAAAAGCAA	TGGCAACAAA	28800
AGCCAAAATT	GACAAATGGG	ATCTAATGAA	ACTAAAGAGC	TTCTGCACAG	
CAAAAGAAAC	TACCATCAGA	GTGAACAGGC	AACCGACAGA	ATGGGAGAAA	28900
ATTTTGTCAA	CCTACTCATC	TGACAAAGGG	CTAATATCCA	GAATCTACAA	
TGATCTCAAA	CAAATTTACA	AGAAAAAAC	ACAACCCCAT	CAACAAGTGG	29000
GGGAAGGATA	TGAACAGACA	CTTCTCAAAA	GACATTTATG	CAGCCAATAG	
ACACATGAAA	AAATGTTTAT	CATCACTGGC	CATCAAAGAA	ATGCAAATCA	29100
AAACCACAAT	GAGATACCAT	CTCACGCCAG	TTAGAATGGC	GATCATTTAA	
AAGTCAGGAA	ACAACAGGTG	CTGGAGAGGA	TGTGGAGAAA	ACAGGAACAC	29200
TTTACACTG	TTGGTGGGAC	TGTAAACTAG	TTCAACCATT	GTGGAAGTCA	
GTGTGGTGAT	TCCTCAGGGA	TCTAGAACTA	GAAATACCAT	TTGACCCAGC	29300
CATCCCATTA	CTGGGTATAT	ACCCAAAGGA	TTATAAATCA	TCCTGCTATA	
AACACACATG	CAGCTTATG	TTTATTGCAG	CACATATCAC	AATAGCAAAG	29400
ACTTGAACC	AACCCAAATG	TCCAATAATG	ATAGACTGGA	TTAAGAAAAT	
GTGGCACATA	TACACCATGG	AATGCTATGC	AGCCATAAAA	AATGATGAGT	29500
TCATGTCCTT	TGTAGAGACA	TGGATGAAGC	TGGAAACCAT	CATTCTCAGC	
AAACTATGGC	AAGGACAAAA	AACCAAACAC	TGTATGTTCT	CACTCGTAGG	29600
TGGGAATTGA	ACAATGAGAA	CACATGGACA	CAGGAAGGGG	AATATCACAC	
ACTGGGGCCT	GTTTTGGGGT	GGGAGGAGTG	GGGAGGGATA	GCATTAGGAG	29700

FIGURE 1L

13/17

ATATACCGAA	TGTTAAATGA	CGAGTTAATG	GGTGCAGCAC	ACCAACATGG	
CATAGGTATA	CATATGTAAC	AAACCTGCAC	GTTGTGTACA	TGTACCCTAA	29800
AACTTAAAGT	ATAAAAAAAA	AAATTCAAAA	ACCTCAGTGG	CATCTAATGA	
GAAGCATTTA	TTGCTCACAA	GACTGGATAG	TGAGTTCTGC	TGATACTGAC	29900
TGGACTCACT	CTGGTCTGGC	TATGGTCTGA	GGTAGCCTGG	CCCTGGGGGC	
GCGATGGAGG	CTGACTCAGC	TCTCCCCACA	CCTGTCTCAT	GTTCCAGTCA	30000
GGTAGCCACT	GGCCAAGAAG	CCAAGCTAGG	AACCAGGGTA	TCTGACTCCT	
GAGCTAAACT	CTAACCCTCT	ACAATACTGC	CTCCCAAATA	TAACACCAAG	30100
TGCTAGGTAC	ATATCATCCA	CAGTTTTTCAG	ACTTCTGCCC	AAACTGGGAT	
TCTTTTtagT	GTGAAGAGAC	CTGGCCTGTG	GGGCTGACCC	TGGTGTGGCT	30200
GTGAGGCAGA	CACAAAGGGA	CATTTACATC	CAGTCTGAA	GATTACAGTC	
CAGCCCTGAA	GCAACAACCTA	GGAAACTATT	CCAAAAGGAG	GGGATGGGGC	30300
TGAGTGTGGG	GTTCTATTCT	CTTCATAACT	TTAACTAGAA	CTCAAATTGT	
GTACCTTGGT	AGCATCCAAT	CATAAATTTA	TTTTGTGCGTA	TTTGTGATAG	30400
AAAGGAACAA	GTTTATCCAC	AAATTTATTT	ATTTATTTAT	TTATTTATTT	
ATTTATTTGA	GACAGGGTCT	GACTCTACGA	CCCAAGCTGG	AGGGCAGTGG	30500
TGCAATCTCA	GCTCACTGCA	AACTCTGCCT	CCCAGGCTCA	AGCCATCCTC	
CCGCTCTGCT	CTCCTGAGTA	GCTGGAACCTA	CAGGCACACG	CCACCACACC	30600
CAGCTAGTTT	TTGTATTTTT	TGTAGAGATG	GGTTTTCAAC	ATGTTTTCCA	
AGCTGGTCTC	AAACTCCTCA	AAAGAGTTAC	CAAGCAGGAC	TCTGCAACCA	30700
ATAATCCTTG	TGTGAAGAGG	ATATTGCTC	TTTTCCCTGT	TTTTCTTTCT	
TGGTACAGAT	GTGTGACCTC	TTTTTGAAAG	GTGATAGTGA	CTTTGGTGTG	30800
TTTTATTTGG	TGGTAATGGT	CATAGCCCCA	TTAATCACAT	TTCTTCCCAT	
GAGAAAGAAA	AACCACTACA	TGGTCATGCT	AAGGATTTC	GTCCCTGGGG	30900
TGAGGATGGT	CTTGAATATC	TCCTACATTG	ATAACTCCTC	CACACATCTC	
AGTAGGTCA	TGAGCACATC	AATGGACATG	CCAGTTATTA	AAATACTTCA	31000
CGAATACTAT	GATCATTTAC	CAGTATGAGT	TATTCTCTGG	AGCTTCTAAT	
ACTTCAATAG	TACTGCATGG	ACTCAGTTGA	GAGTTAATTC	AAAATCTCAG	31100
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ATTATCCAAT	TCTGTTTTCTT	TCCTTCCAGG	CACCACCTAC	CTATGATGCC	
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ATTCCCAGTT	GCTATTAGAC	TTGAGAGGAC	TTGCAAGAAA	GATGTTGAAA	
TCAATGGGGT	ATTCATTCCC	AAAGGGTCAA	TGGTGGTGAT	TCCAACCTAT	31300
GCTCTTCAAC	ATGACCCAAA	GTAAGGACAA	GAGCCTGAGG	AGTTCCGCCC	
TGAAAGGTAC	AAGTCTCCAG	GGAAATGGAG	CTCACCCTGA	CCCAGGCTGG	31400
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CAATCATTTG	CTTGTAAGTC	TTTTTATCAC	AAAAAAGTGA	TAATTATCAA	31500
ACTTTACAAA	CCACAGACTA	GAAAAAACGA	AACTACATCC	ATCCACAGTC	
CCAGCACAA	ACAAAGATAA	TCAATTATGT	CCCTGTGGGC	ATTTTCTAC	31600
GCCTATATAG	ATTTTTAAAA	ATTAGAATGG	TATCACTTTT	TATTTGGTTT	
GAATTGCTGC	TTACTTGATT	TAACAGGAAA	CTATCCACTG	ACCTATATTA	31700
CTATAAATAT	ACATATATAT	GTATATATAT	AAATATATAT	ATATGTATAT	
ATTGCATATG	CCATAAACCA	TTTAACCATG	ATGTTATTTT	AGGTGTATAG	31800
GCTTTTTATT	CCTTCTGTG	TTTCTATGC	TGTGCCCTTT	AGCTCTCTGA	
ATTTAACAGA	AACTTTAAAA	CATGCTTCCA	CATTCCATTT	GCTTTCAACG	31900
TTACTTGCTG	TTCTCTCTGT	AGTAATTATA	AGAGTGCAGG	CTGAGGTCCT	
GAGAAGTCCT	CATCCCTAAT	GGTTTAAGCC	ACTTCACTGA	AGACACAAGA	32000
CAGCACAGGT	CCTCCTGGTC	CTATCTGTGG	CTGCAGTCCT	GTGCCAGCTC	
CCTTATACTC	TCAGTAGACA	TCTCACACAC	TCCTCCTTGG	AGGTGTCTTG	32100
AGCATGCTCT	TCTGGGAATT	CAGGGACAAG	GTCAGGCCTT	AGGCACAGTT	
CGCACTCTGG	ATATAGTTGG	TGTTTTCCCA	TTACTGTATT	ATTAAGCAAA	32200

FIGURE 1M

14/17

ATTTAGAATG	AAATTTTGTAG	GGTACTGGCT	GGTGATTGAG	GATGCTTGGG	
ATCTAGACTT	TCATTAGCCC	CTACCTGCAA	GTTTGCTGAT	GGGAGGAACC	32300
TTGTCTTGTT	GGTCATGGTG	TCCCTAGTGC	TAGCATGGAG	TCTGCACATA	
ATACTTGTTT	ACAGAGTAAG	TCAGAGCTGA	CCAAGTTCTC	TGTTTTCTGG	32400
AGTAGAGGAC	TTCTATGTTT	CCTGCAAGCT	CAGCACTTCC	ACCTCCTGTG	
GCTGCACTAA	TACGAAATCA	GAGACCACTC	GCTGTACTTC	ACTTTGAATC	32500
ACTCAGTCAC	CAAAAAGATA	GTGCTTGCCA	TGTGTCAGGA	ACTTGGCTAG	
GCAGGGAGAA	ATTTCATATGA	TTTATATATA	TCCATAAATC	CATATGATTT	32600
ACATAAATCC	ATAAATTCAT	GTGATATATA	CGTATATGTG	TGTGTATATA	
TATATTAGAG	AATGTTTGAC	ATATACACAA	GTACATGTTA	CCGACACCAG	32700
CCTATAGAAT	AGTTTTCGTG	CATCTCCATA	TATCTATCAC	TGGTTCCAAC	
AGCCATCAAT	CCATGTTAGC	TGCCCCATCC	AAATGCCACC	ATCACCTTCC	32800
TCCTGACTAT	CATGTTATTT	TGAAGCAATA	GCCTGTAAAT	ATTCAGAAAT	
GCTCTCCAAA	ATATAAAGAC	TCCTGTAAAA	ACATATGACA	ACAATGCCAT	32900
TATTACTTTC	TTTGAATCAA	CATTTTTTCC	TTAATATAAT	CAAATATTTA	
GAAATCAAAT	TTGAATAAAA	CATGGGTCAA	TCTTCAAAGA	ATTTATAGCT	33000
TAATGGAACA	GATCAAGGAA	AGCAGGGATG	ACACTACAGT	AGGGTAGCAT	
CATATGCCCA	TGTAACCTAT	GTGACTTAAA	CTATCCTGTA	AGGGTGTGGG	33100
GGAGAAAGAG	AGGAAGAGAT	GGAGAGAAGA	AAAAGGAAGA	GAAGGAGGAG	
GAGAAGGAGG	CAGAGGAGAA	GGTGGACGGG	GAAGGTAGAG	AGGAGGAGGA	33200
GGGGAATTAG	AAAAAAGAG	ATGACAGGAG	AAGGAAAGGG	AAAAATAACA	
ACTTGAAATA	GCACAAGACG	TTTTCTCCTT	CTCCTTTCTC	AATGAGCATG	33300
TGACCAACAC	AAGTGTGAGT	TGAGGCAGGA	ATCCACTTTT	CCATCCATCA	
GTCTTATCAT	TTATGTGCCT	TTTATAGTGT	GAACACATCA	CCACCCTGAA	33400
TATAATTTTA	GTGTTTAGAG	ATAAATATTA	TTTGCAACAA	TATTCATCTC	
ATCTCAAGAA	ACGCTCCTAT	AGGGTATGGA	GAATTTAAAG	GACCTGTAGG	33500
TTATGATGAT	TATAACGAAA	TAACCAAAGC	AGGATTTCAA	TGACCAGCCC	
ACAAAAGTAT	CCTGTGTACT	ACTGGTTGGG	AGGTGGAGGG	GGGTGTCTCT	33600
TAAGTAAGAA	CCCCTAACAT	GTAACCTCTGT	GGTTTTTATG	TTTCATTAAC	
		A			
TATTTAATCT	ACCAATATGG	AACTAGGTTT	AGTAAGAAGA	AGGACAGCAT	33700
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AGATCCCTTAC	ATATACACAC	CCTTTGGAAC	TGGACCCAGA	AACTGCATTG	
GCATGAGGTT	TGCTCTCATG	AACATGAAAC	TTGCTCTAAT	CAGAGTCCTT	33800
CAGAACTTCT	CCTTCAAACC	TTGTAAAGAA	ACACAGGTCA	GTACACTTTC	
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TGTATGTTTT	ATTAAGAATT	TTTTTAACTG	AAGGGTATAT	ATTTTTTAAA	33900
AGAATATGCA	TGTTTATCTT	TTAATAATTC	ATTCTATGGG	CCAAAGAACC	
TACTTGGATC	CATCTTTGAT	CATTAAGGAT	GCTTCAGTTC	TGGACTTCAA	34000
AACCTGTAGC	ATTAAGAACA	TCATGTAAAG	TCCACACAGA	TTAGCATGAC	
ATGATTATGT	GTAGTCTCTT	TGAACCTGAG	TAAGTTTAAA	TTCACTTTCA	34100
AGTCAATTGG	AAAGAAGTGT	TTTGCACAAT	CATGAAGTGC	AATGATTACC	
TGGCTGTGAC	TTAAATGGTG	TTCTCCATCA	CCAGAACCTG	CAGAAGCTCT	34200
CTCATGACAG	TGGTTCTCAA	CCACTAGCTG	TATATTGGAA	TCACCAGGGA	
GCTTCAAAAA	TTCATGATGC	CTGTGACATC	TCAGAAATTC	TAAACTAATT	34300
AACCCAGAGC	GTGACTAGGT	TCTGTGATGC	TGTCGGGTGA	ACCCCTGATT	
AGTTCTCACG	TGAAGCCAAG	GTGGAGAATG	ACTAATTTC	GGCATTCTTG	34400
GTGGATATGA	AGGACTACCA	TAGAGCAGGG	CTATCCTTAC	TCCTTGACCT	
TATGTTCCAG	GTGATACATT	TAAAGAAAGA	TTTAGAATCT	TTTCTCTGAA	34500
GAAGTTAAAG	AACAGATGTC	ATTGATTCAT	ATTAAGCAAT	AGCCTATAAG	
TCTTATTTCC	AGGACCGGTG	TATTTAATAT	GCAACTCTAC	CCCTTAAGTA	34600
CACTTTGTGC	TTGGGAGAGG	AGGAGGATGG	AGATGGTTGC	CATCTTATCT	
ATGGCTTCAG	GGCAGCTGTG	TAGCTTTCCT	ATGTGTGTAT	TCAGGCAGGG	34700

FIGURE IN

15/17

GGCTCAGCCC	TGAGAGAAAG	TGGGCCTCTG	GCACACCTGG	GACAGGGAAG	
ATATTCCCTG	GCAAGCTCTC	AGGCATCTCA	GGCTGGCACT	TCTTTGTATC	34800
CATGGCAATT	TGCTTTCCCC	TCAGTGAAGT	GAGATCAGAA	TGTTACTCTG	
TTGGTGGCTC	CCCCAACAGT	GAAGGGGTGA	CTCAGTGACA	ATAGTGCTAG	34900
AAGTATGAGT	CAAAACACTG	TACAACCTGA	GAAATTCCCC	GTTTGCACTA	
CGCTTGGAAG	CCAAGAGGAG	ATGTTAAAAA	GAAAAGAATA	ATTCTTTCTG	35000
AAGACATTTT	CCATCATTCG	ACTTGATGGG	TTCAACTGGG	AAGGGTTACT	
AGACTCTGGA	AGTTGAAAAC	TGCCCACATA	ATTAAACTGT	ACAACAGCTA	35100
CTCAGGATTA	CCTTGCAAGT	TTTAACCTAT	AAAAATTTAA	CTTTATATAG	
CACTTCCAAA	ATAGTTTGCC	ATAATACCTA	CTAATCTGGA	TTTAATTTTT	35200
AAAACCTCAT	CTTTAACTTT	AAGATTTAAA	TAAAAAATAA	AAAACACGAG	
TCCACAAGAA	TTTGTCTCAG	GCCTGGCACA	GAGTCAGTGC	TCCATAAATA	35300
TTTTGTAAAA	CGATGGATGG	TGAGTGCTTT	TACTATCCAG	TATTTACCCA	
GCTTATAGAT	TAAGTATGAA	GAGTTCAAGA	TACATGGTGT	TAAGAGTCGT	35400
TTTTATATGC	TTGCAAAGCA	TTTTTGTCAT	ATTTTTTCTA	CTTTGCTTCC	
ATCTTTTCTT	CTTTCACCTC	ATTTATTAAT	TCTCCATATG	CTTGTTTAAC	35500
TATTGTAGAT	CCCCTTGAAA	TTAGACACGC	AAGGACTTCT	TCAACCAGAA	
C					
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ATGAGTTATT	CTAAGGATTT	CTACTTTGGT	CTTCAAGAAA	GCTGTGCCCC	
C					
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AGAACACCAG	AGATTTTCAAC	TTAGTCAATA	AAACCTTGAA	ATAAAGATGG	35700
GCTTAATCTA	ATGTACTGCA	TGAGTAGTTG	GTGATTTTGT	ACATTTCATTG	
AGCTCTCCCA	GAGTCTGTGT	AGAGTGTTGT	GCATTATGTA	GTATAAAGGA	35800
GGTGACCAGG	TAAGTGACAG	ATAGGTAGAC	TCAGCTTCTC	TGCTTCTCAT	
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CTCATCAGAG	AATAAATATT	TCTCAACAAT	TTGATCCATA	ACTTTTAAAG	
AAAATAAGAA	TTATCATGAT	GACTCTAATA	GTGACATTTA	TATCACGTTT	36000
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TTTACAAAAA	TATTATCTGA	TGCCATCCTG	CACACTAAAG	AGAAATCTAT	36100
AGAACTGAAT	GACTGAAAAC	CAGCAAATAA	ACATTTTFTA	TCATTGTAAT	
CACTGTTGGT	GTGGGGCCTT	TGTCAGAATT	CCAATTTGAT	TATTAACATA	36200
GGTGAGAGTT	AATCTGCTGT	GACTTTGCCC	ATTGTTTGGA	GAAAATATTC	
ATAGTTTCAT	TCTGCCTTCT	TTGAAGAACA	TATTTTTTGT	AACACTCAAC	36300
GAAGCACTTA	TCATATTATT	AGTTATGATT	TATTATTTTT	ACCACATCTC	
CCCTGACATT	TCTGGAACAC	AGGAAACATG	TTTTCTTATA	CGTCTTGCA	36400
TCCATCTTCA	CCTCCCAATT	GTCTTAATGC	AATGAACACT	GAATAAAAAA	
TTGTCAATTC	GTCAGTTGAT	TGGGCAGCAT	GTCTAAAAGC	ACTATTTCAT	36500
TTCTTTTTTT	ATTCTTTTCT	TTTCCCTCCT	TTTCTGAATA	CTAAAGCCAT	
TAGGTGGGTT	GCAGCCATGT	GGTAGCCACA	CATTAAGGTG	GACAAGAGAG	36600
TCATGGTGGC	TCCAAGTCAG	ATTCCAAGTG	TGCTGGGGAA	GGCATCCACA	
TGGAGGGGCA	GCCTGACCTG	GAAGCGGGAG	CCCAAGCAAT	CAGAGAAGGG	36700
GTCCACACAG	AGGTGTGGCC	TTCAAGAGCA	GCCAGAGCCT	AAATAGGGCC	
TGGAGAACCC	ACGTGAGGTG	AGGAGGGTAT	CCCTGAGTGG	GAAGGGATGG	36800
GTGAGAGTTG	GCTACATAGA	AGGGATTGAT	CACATAAGTA	AATAAAGTAT	
ACTGGAAGCT	AGGTGTGTCA	CTTTTGACAG	AAAGAGTCAT	AGATTTCAGAA	36900
AG					36902

FIGURE 10

16/17

POLYMORPHISMS IN THE CODING SEQUENCE OF CYP3A5

ATGGACCTCA	TCCCAAATTT	GGCGGTGGAA	ACCTGGCTTC	TCCTGGCTGT	
CAGCCTGGTG	CTCCTCTATC	TATATGGGAC	CCGTACACAT	GGACTTTTTA	100
			T		
AGAGACTGGG	AATTCCAGGG	CCCACACCTC	TGCCTTTGTT	GGGAAATGTT	
TTGTCCTATC	GTCAGGGTCT	CTGGAAATTT	GACACAGAGT	GCTATAAAAA	200
GTATGGAAAA	ATGTGGGGAA	CGTATGAAGG	TCAACTCCCT	GTGCTGGCCA	
TCACAGATCC	CGACGTGATC	AGAACAGTGC	TAGTGAAAGA	ATGTTATTCT	300
			A		
GTCTTCACAA	ATCGAAGGTC	TTTAGGCCCA	GTGGGATTTA	TGAAAAGTGC	
CATCTCTTTA	GCTGAGGATG	AAGAATGGAA	GAGAATACGG	TCATTGCTGT	400
CTCCAACCTT	CACCAGCGGA	AAACTCAAGG	AGATGTTCCC	CATCATTGCC	
CAGTATGGAG	ATGTATTGGT	GAGAACTTGT	AGGCGGGAAG	CAGAGAAAGG	500
CAAGCCTGTC	ACCTTGAAAG	ACATCTTTGG	GGCCTACAGC	ATGGATGTGA	
TTACTGGCAC	ATCATTTGGA	GTGAACATCG	ACTCTCTCAA	CAATCCACAA	600
GACCCCTTTG	TGGAGAGCAC	TAAGAAGTTC	CTAAAATTTG	GTTTCTTAGA	
		A			
TCCATTATTT	CTCTCAATAA	TACTCTTTCC	ATTCCTTACC	CCAGTTTTTG	700
G					
AAGCATTAAA	TGTCTCTCTG	TTTCCAAAAG	ATACCATAAA	TTTTTTAAGT	
AAATCTGTAA	ACAGAATGAA	GAAAAGTCGC	CTCAACGACA	AACAAAAGCA	800
CCGACTAGAT	TTCTTCAGC	TGATGATTGA	CTCCCAGAAT	TCGAAAGAAA	
CTGAGTCCCA	CAAAGCTCTG	TCTGATCTGG	AGCTCGCAGC	CCAGTCAATA	900
ATCTTCATTT	TTGCTGGCTA	TGAAACCACC	AGCAGTGTTT	TTTCCTTCAC	
TTTATATGAA	CTGGCCACTC	ACCCTGATGT	CCAGCAGAAA	CTGCAAAAGG	1000
AGATTGATGC	AGTTTTGCC	AATAAGGCAC	CACCTACCTA	TGATGCCGTG	
GTACAGATGG	AGTACCTTGA	CATGGTGGTG	AATGAAACAC	TCAGATTATT	1100
CCCAGTTGCT	ATTAGACTTG	AGAGGACTTG	CAAGAAAGAT	GTTGAAATCA	
ATGGGGTATT	CATTCCCAAA	GGGTCAATGG	TGGTGATTCC	AACTTATGCT	1200
CTTCACCATG	ACCCAAAGTA	CTGGACAGAG	CCTGAGGAGT	TCCGCCCTGA	
AAGGTTTCA	AAGAAGAAGG	ACAGCATAGA	TCCTTACATA	TACACACCCT	1300
TTGGAAGTGG	ACCCAGAAAC	TGCATTGGCA	TGAGGTTTGC	TCTCATGAAC	
ATGAAACTTG	CTCTAATCAG	AGTCCTTCAG	AACTTCTCCT	TCAAACCTTG	1400
TAAAGAAACA	CAGATCCCCT	TGAAATTAGA	CACGCAAGGA	CTTCTTCAAC	
CAGAAAAACC	CATTGTTCTA	AAGGTGGATT	CAAGAGATGG	AACCCTAAGT	1500
GGAGAATGA					1509

FIGURE 2

17/17

ISOFORMS OF THE CYP3A5 PROTEIN

MDLIPNLAVE	TWLLLAIVSLV	LLYLYGTRTH	GLFKRLGIPG	PTPLPLLGNV	
		Y			
LSYRQGLWKF	DTECYKKYVK	MWGTYESQLP	VLAITDBDVI	RTVLVKECYS	100
				Y	
VFTNRRSLGP	VGFMKSAISL	AEDEEWKRIR	SLLSPTFTSG	KLKEMFPPIA	
QYGDVLRNL	RREAEGKGPV	TLKDIFGAYS	MDVITGTSFG	VNIDSLNNPQ	200
DPFVESTKKF	LKFGFLDPLF	LSIILFPFLT	PVFEALNVSL	FPKDTINFLS	
KSVNRMKKSR	LNDKQKHRLD	FLQLMIDSON	SKETESHKAL	SDLELAAQSI	300
IFIFAGYETT	SSVLSFTLYE	LATHPDVQQK	LQKEIDAVLP	NKAPPTYDAV	
VQMEYLDVV	NETLRLFPVA	IRLERTCKKD	VEINGVFIPK	GSMVVIPTYA	400
LHHDPKYWTE	PEEERPERFS	KKKDSIDPYI	YTPFGTGPRN	CIGMRFALMN	
MKLALIRVLQ	NFSFKPKKET	QIPLKLDTQC	LLQPEKPIVL	KVDSRDGTLS	500
GE					502

FIGURE 3

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<110> Genaissance Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Anastasio, Alison E
Han, Jin-Hua
Kliem, Stefanie E
Rounds, Eileen

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<151> 2000-12-08

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 ccaggtgtgt cacttttgca gaaaagagtc atggattcag aaaggagaga aactagcagg 420
 aatcctatga aattagatta aaatggatgt atccatgtat attcataccc ttctagatag 480

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Asn Val Leu Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gly Leu Trp Lys Phe Asp Thr Glu Cys
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Tyr Lys Lys Tyr Gly Lys Met Trp Gly Thr Tyr Glu Gly Gln Leu Pro
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Val Leu Ala Ile Thr Asp Pro Asp Val Ile Arg Thr Val Leu Val Lys
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Glu Cys Tyr Ser Val Phe Thr Asn Arg Arg Ser Leu Gly Pro Val Gly
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Phe Met Lys Ser Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Glu Asp Glu Glu Trp Lys Arg
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Arg Arg Glu Ala Glu Lys Gly Lys Pro Val Thr Leu Lys Asp Ile Phe
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Gly Ala Tyr Ser Met Asp Val Ile Thr Gly Thr Ser Phe Gly Val Asn
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Ile Asp Ser Leu Asn Asn Pro Gln Asp Pro Phe Val Glu Ser Thr Lys
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Lys Phe Leu Lys Phe Gly Phe Leu Asp Pro Leu Phe Leu Ser Ile Ile
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Leu Phe Pro Phe Leu Thr Pro Val Phe Glu Ala Leu Asn Val Ser Leu
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CYP3A5_1385.ST25.txt

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CYP3A5_1385.ST25.txt

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CYP3A5_1385.ST25.txt

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CYP3A5_1385.ST25.txt

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CYP3A5_1385.ST25.txt

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<221> misc feature
<222> (2941)..(3000)
<223> n's represent sequence 3' to PS25

CYP3A5_1385.ST25.txt

```

<400> 109
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nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 120
cacttgagtt tctgataaga acccagaacs cttggactcc ccgataacac tgattaagct 180
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 240
gcttggtgta agactgctgt gcagggcagr gaagctccag gcaaacagcc cagcaaacag 300
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 360
actgctgtgc agggcaggga agctccaggy aaacagccca gcaaacagca gcactcagct 420
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 480
taaaaggaag actcacagaa cacagttgam gaaggaaagt ggcgatggac ctcatcccaa 540
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 600
cctgagtaac tcaccagccc tctgatctay aaagtcacaa tccctgtgac ctgatttctg 660
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 720
tttcactttg tagatatggg acccgtagay atggactttt taagagactg ggaattccag 780
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 840
tgcttgagct tcctcttttg cttcttatgr ttgcaaacat cagcttagtt ccatcagtaa 900
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 960
acagagagag gttctctgaa agaagaggaw aattacttgg gtagagaata ttgcaatggg 1020
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 1080
cttcctgggt gtggctccag ctgcagaatm gggetagtga agtttaatca gctccgttgt 1140
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 1200
gaatcgggct agtgaagttt aatcagctcy gttgtcccca cacagaacgt atgaagggtca 1260
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nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 1440
caccacaact aatgtgagaa aaaatgttty tgttgaactc tagtctttag gcccagtggt 1500
nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 1560
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atttctttct ctctttttaa aaataactgy tttcttgaca tataattcac atatcgtata 1980
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caatgatttc cttttgtttg ttttgtttty cccacagtac tctttccatt ccttacccca 2220
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nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn 3000

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